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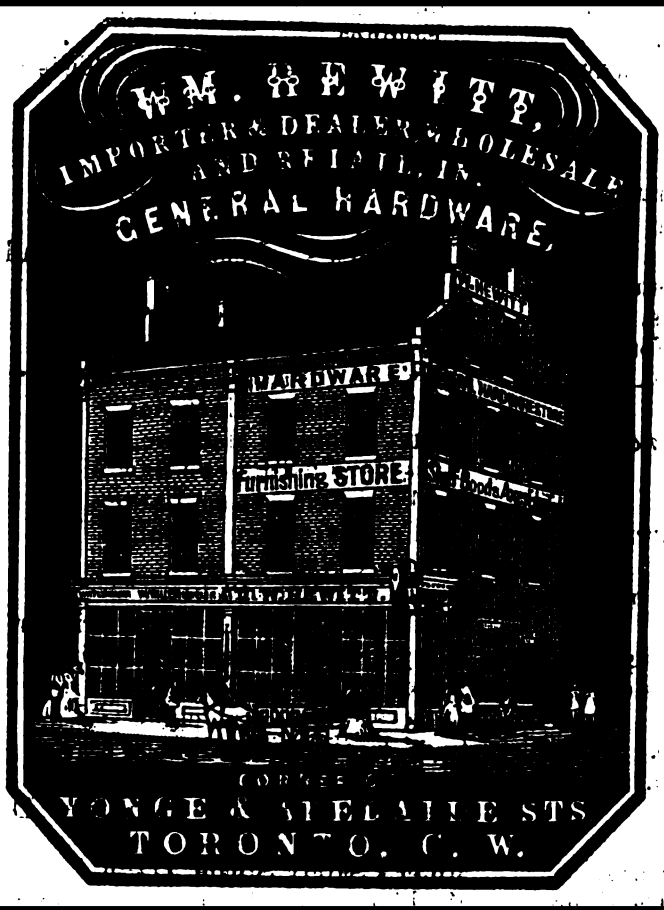

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OF THE

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION,

AT TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1858,

WITH AN

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH

OF THE

City of Toronto,

AND A DIGEST OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION SINCE ITS FORMATION.

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Provincial Exhibition,

TORONTO, 1858.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PALACE OF INDUSTRY.

Entering at the gate of the Exhibition Grounds, the first object of interest is, of course, the Exhibition Buildings, known more familiarly as the CRYSTAL PALACE. We are indebted to the "Hand Book of Toronto" for the following elaborate description of the Building:

The palace is cruciform in style, the main body of it forming a parallelogram 256 feet in length, and 96 feet in width,—with two central projections in the north and south parallels, 16 feet by 64 feet, and 16 feet by 44 feet, giving and extreme width of 144 feet, which includes a covered entrance or porch in the southern front, 16 by 32 feet. There are four entrance doors, one in the centre of each parallel. The total area under the roof is upwards of 33,280 superficial feet, which includes a space of 1,280 superficial feet, covered by four spacious stairs leading to the gallery. The superficial extent of the gallery is estimated at 11,000 feet; the extreme height from the ground floor to the central roof is 55 feet. The walls are chiefly cast iron and glass, after the design in a considerably modified sense, of the Crystal Palace of 1851. The glare of the circular tin roof relieves the eye a little as you approach; but the building looks very low, and as if crushed down by the superincumbent mass of roof. It would have been greatly improved in effect had the glass walls been carried up by the line of the gallery floor some three or four feet, or had the roof been broken by perpendicular lights to relieve it from that heavy dome

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appearance. This would of course have involved an extra expenditure, which the exchequer of the Association, perhaps, did not warrant.

As already stated, the walls are chiefly cast iron and glass. They are 16 feet 10 inches high. The girders, which form their upper line, are supported by 44 iron columns, dividing the entire building into 48 compartments of 16 feet. Each of these compartments is filled up with wooden frame-work to a height of five feet, and with three circular headed sashes 8 feet 6 inches in height by 5 feet wide, each containing 15 lights 31 inches by 10¾. The interior of the building is divided by columns reaching from the floor to the roof, and forming a nave, with northern and southern transepts, and two extended aisles. These aisles are again divided longitudinally by two rows of columns, forming a central parallelogram 80 feet by 32 feet, and two side ones 80 feet by 16 feet. The nave is 64 feet square within the columns, and is lighted by a window in the roof 23 feet square, with tapering lights 34 inches long each. The transepts are 64 feet by 16 feet each. In the eastern corner of the northern transept there is a saloon 16 feet square fitted up for the accommodation of the ladies in attendance at the exhibition; in the western corner there is an office of similar dimensions for the Secretary; and in the centre of this same transept an orchestra 32 feet by 20 is erected, having a semi-circular front of plain truss railing, supported by a row of wooden columns. It contains four rows of seats, also semi-circular, for the accommodation of the performers, and immediately behind these there is a platform seven feet square for the reception of an organ.

In the centre of the nave and immediately in front of the orchestra a fountain is erected to play during the exhibition.

The entrance transept doors are 20 feet wide by 14 feet high, all finished uniform with the walls. The main building is well ventilated, having forty-four ventilators 3 feet 3 by 4 feet 9 inches at regular intervals round the walls immediately under the gallery floors. Four substantial stairs, 7 feet 6 inches wide, each having two landings, lead to the galleries, which extend round the whole building, with a width of floor of 16 feet, guarded at its inner extremity by a plain truss railing 3 feet high. The tread of the stairs is 12 inches with an easy lift of 7 inches, while the height is greatly relieved by the spacious landings. The roof of the aisles rises 16 feet from the gallery floor, forming an arch of 24½ feet span from the eaves. The aisles are each lighted by one window 64 feet by 16 feet wide, with side lights 3 feet high, the frames of which represent girders. The span of the central roof over the nave is 68 feet, supported by four pairs of principals, each rising 16 feet from the termination of the arch of the aisle roof, and 54 feet from the main floor. In the centre of this roof is the large square window already alluded to, which lights the nave. Four tie rods stretch across at right angles from the spring of this centre roof. These ties are of 1¼ inch iron, stretching 68 feet, tied at two different points, and supported by perpendicular rods 16 feet long.

Eleven principals of a similar character to those in the centre roof support the roof of the aisles, each having a span of of 32 feet, with a rise of 47½ feet. This part of the design is very heavy, and would have been greatly relieved had there been half the number of principals, framed a little heavier and sprung from the top of each column. The roof is all of

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wood, covered with tin, on the American ridge principle, affording the most perfect security against leakage, at least from any ordinary storm. The spandrils of the roof seem unnecessarily heavy looking, they are, of course, all the more substantial. Twenty-four ventilators, similar in size to those in the main building, ventilate the galleries. In regard to the statistical department of the building, it may be stated that 300 ten feet squares, or 30,000 feet of tin, upwards of 300,000 feet of lumber, 9,000 feet of glass, 36 cwt. of nails, 98 tons of cast iron, have been used in its construction. The girders were tested to a pressure of eight tons, which is far more than they will be required to sustain. The glass was imported by the builders from Messrs Chance, Brothers, Birmingham. It is a finely obscured thick plate, similar to what was used in the Dublin Exhibition building. The cast iron work,—columns and girders,—was prepared at the St. Lawrence Foundry, by William Hamilton & Son, Founders and Machinists.

The work altogether reflects the utmost credit upon the enteprising firm of Smith, Burke & Co., not only for its substantial appearance but for the expedition displayed in its construction On the 22nd of May the tenders were received by the Committee, and on the 5th of September, a little over three months, the building was taken off their hands. It is in fact one of the few public works constructed in Toronto to the spirit and letter of the contract, without the slightest scope for even the suspicion of a *job*. Had the Committee been able to expend another thousand pounds or so in elevating the glass walls, or in breaking the solid massive roof, it would have heightened the effect of the building considerably. As it is, they have made a great step in advance of anything hitherto connected with the display of our arts and manufactures, and when the City of Toronto gets somewhat relieved from its burthensome debt, something more magnificent, I have no doubt, will be achieved.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

We will commence our tour of observation at the Eastern Entrance. Beginning at the head of the stand on the north side of the eastern wing are a number of scales and weights, the former exhibited by Messrs. Dally, Ware & Co., of Hamilton, the latter by Messrs. H. Piper & Bro., Inspector of Weights and Measures, Toronto. The scales are well worthy attention, both on account of the excellence of the material and finish, and also because of the nicety with which they are balanced, the bearings being of steel. In this latter respect they are superior to the celebrated scales of Fairbanks, of the States. The large platform scales will weigh from half a pound to 25 cwt. Mr. John Mills, of Hamilton, exhibited an improvement upon his last air furnace, containing as it does 200 feet of heating surface. The furnace contains 15 different flues, and is adapted to the heating of churches and other public buildings. Either wood or coal may be used as fuel, and the stove is admirably suited to the maintenance of an even temperature. A first-rate case of rifles was shown by Mr. John Grainger, Toronto, No. 1 of which, a double elliptic rifle, was considered a decided improvement on the Lancasterian. Coal oil lamps were shown

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by Messrs. Parson Brothers, who claimed that in the diffusion of the light they were superior to those of English or American manufacture. Mr. H. G. Booth, Toronto, had a creditable stand of tin, copper, and brass, whilst Messrs. Moore & Co., of Hamilton, showed some good Japan ware. Mr. Wm. H. Rice, of Toronto, excelled in wire work, one of the best specimens of which was an ingenious rat-trap, well calculated to deceive the most wary of those very troublesome customers. Mr. Rice also shewed wire cloth and wire hoop of capital workmanship. Mr. D. R. Wallace, of Montreal, a sewing machine. Mr. H. Yates, of Brantford, a slide valve indicator for a locomotive. Mixed oils—both vegetable and animal—so as to constitute what the exhibitor denominated "anti-friction grease," were shewn by Mr. Joseph Archer, of Toronto, who states that they neither freeze on the machinery in winter nor drop off it during the hottest days of summer—a rare combination of qualities. Mr. Israel Seaman shewed a good rotatory grain separator, and also a bran duster and smut mill. Mr. Geo. Campbell, of Toronto, blacksmith's portable iron forges. A new sewing machine—an improvement on the many improvements made on stitching machinery since the "song of the shirt" saw the light—was busily at work under the direction of Messrs. Butler & Co., of Newmarket, its inventors. It is designed for family use, and does single stitching in a manner which is almost faultless. Mr. John O'Malley, of Toronto, a shingle edging machine. Mr. John Gartshaw, of Dundas, specimens of finishing in iron. We arrive next at the north-east corner of the Palace, which is largely occupied by the goods of Messrs. Thomson, Keith & Co., Toronto. The chief articles in the space allotted to them are a gasometer and fittings, employed in the manufacture of gas from rosin oil, and which it produces at $2 per 1000 feet. If applied to detached country dwellings, it would entirely relieve the inmates thereof of the miseries incident to a state of semi-darkness during our long winter nights. It might be also used with advantage and profit in some of the imperfectly lighted hotels with which the Province abounds. The same firm also exhibited a fine assortment of chandeliers, and some very excellent baths, &c. Mr. Wm. Hodson, of Toronto, brought specimens of handiwork in the shape of window sashes, doors, blinds, &c., whose chief merit were that they had been made to assume a beautifully smooth surface without the aid of sand paper. Mr. Wm. Tait, of Duart, a set of agricultural rakes and forks. C. R. Parkes, of Toronto, wood turnings. The prisoners in the Penitentiary at Kingston sent the results of their industry in the form of rakes and cradles and washing boards, all of which were very creditable specimens of workmanship. The goods were shewn by Messrs. Thomson & Burns, Toronto, agents for Messrs. Drummond & Co., Kingston. Mr. M. B. Veasley, of Hamilton, and Messrs Smith & Caulkins, exhibited clean sweeping brooms.

An ingenious portable stool was exhibited by Mr. G. C. Campbell, of Niagara, who specially recommended it to Camp Meeting devotees. Mr. J. W. Esmond, of Toronto, showed a refrigerator, and Mr. Platt Hinman, of Haldimand, an oxen yoke and bows. A splendid oak hall door, the panels of which are of stained glass, was exhibited by Mr. Burrows of Toronto, the glass having been stained by Mr. W. H. Brummitt, of Toronto. Next came a re-acting churn, by Mr. Ira S. Lefler, of Streetsville, and a

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beehive by Mr. R. C. Gill of Cramahe. Some very fine split shingles were exhibited by Mr. Peter Peltier, of Barrie. Mr. E. C. Scarlett, of Toronto, showed machine-wrought mouldings and panelled door. Messrs. Smith, Burke & Co., of Toronto, also exhibited a panelled door and window shutters; Mr. John Hogg, of Toronto, a churn; Mr. John C. Gamble, patent self-fastening metallic roofing; Mr. Robert S. Dodd, Ayr, specimens of roofers' works. Some well-finished plumbers' work was shown by Mr. Harding, of Toronto. He had beer pumps, improved baths, and last and most interesting of all, patent incubator for hatching chickens. The inmates of the Penitentiary do not excel in agricultural implements alone. Here was exhibited by Mr. J. P. Milliner, of Kingston, a lot of tools of polished steel, made by the Provincial prisoners, which would not discredit the best steel toy maker in the country. Messrs. Chewett & Co., Kingston, showed samples of axles. Printers' "chases" and horse shoes were exhibited together by Mr. Henry Doane, of Toronto, who proved himself a friend to the travelling biped as well as quadruped, by his machines for improving the shape of that auxiliary to boot-making which the crabbed cobbler is charged with having thrown at his wife. There were likewise horse shoes by Mr. William Howard, of Streetsville, as well as by Mr. George Savage, of Toronto, Mr. Hugh Ross, of York Mills, and Mr. Wm. Mactaffy, of Brampton, the latter of whom also exhibited some excellent steel carriage springs. Mr. S. Webster, of Elora, showed tin ware, and Messrs. Mitchell, Murray & Co., of Hamilton, a good collection of nails.

Mr. Alex. Messer, of Toronto; Mr. Robert Ord, of Niagara; and Mr. Thomas Smith, of Hamilton, had each self-acting car-couplers, by the employment of which to railway carriages it would seem to be a matter of the utmost difficulty for them to play truant to the engine. Mr. Edward Preston sent som pretty specimens of miniature saws; and Mr. George Cummings, of Niagara, a well got-up slide steam-valve. Children's carriages, of handsome manufacture, were shown by Mr. Elijah Palmer, of Toronto; Messrs. Starr and Pingally, of Cobourg; and Mr. W. Pingally, Jun., Toronto. Messrs. Skinner and Co., of Gananoque Globe Works, exhibited some specimens of hames. Very fine specimens of basket-work were sent by Mr. Osborne, of Toronto. A fanning machine, worked by clock machinery, with fly-whisk attached, was shown by Mr. E. Jasper, of Toronto. On the stand by its side were turned broom-handles, by Mr. W. Tait, of Duart.

Of a verity we are a butter-loving people, else why so many churns exhibited? Machines for turning cream into butter were represented in endless variety, but perhaps none excelled that of Mr. J. W. Phillips, of Thornhill,—a churn with vertical rotary motion. A press for making cheese, shewn by Mr. John Gilbert, of Sidney, was also deserving notice. Patent pails and tubs were entered by Mr. Harding McConnell, of Vienna. A washing machine was shown by Mr. John Nott, of Reach, and a very handsome iron cheese press by Mr. Henry Agnew, of Toronto. Specimens of iron of good quality were shewn by the Marmora Iron Company.

A large and very superior collection of stoves were exhibited by Messrs. Armstrong & Co., of Toronto, by whom some of them have been patented. They comprised a large Gothic Hall stove for wood; a parlor stove with open front; a stove which served the double purpose of ornament and use,

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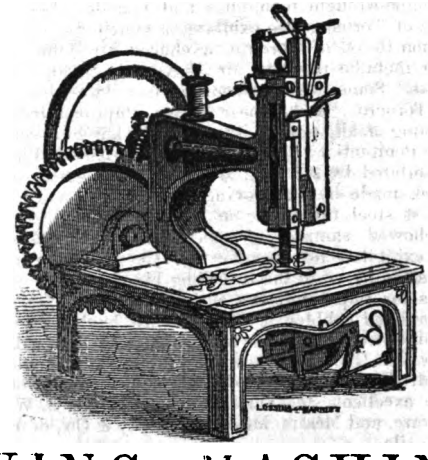

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and which might easily be converted from a handsome parlor stove into a convenient cooking apparatus; the celebrated challenge heater, which can be very nearly made to accomplish the feat of blowing heat and cold in the same breath; the Canadian Farmer stove, one of the best of friends to people in the bush; the Iron Duke stove, on which the strongly marked features of the "Great Captain" were clearly expressed; the Welcome coal stove; and the Davy Crockett stove. They also exhibited a large cooking range, of American manufacture, beautifully polished fine grates, and well finished cast-iron posts, tin and copper ware. Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, of Toronto, made a good display with hardware, mangling machines, iron bedsteads, couches, scythes, hydraulic rams, garden engines, pumps, and India rubber hose and belting.

Five safes sent by Messrs. J. J. Taylor, of Toronto, were real salamanders, and not only did they appear proof against fire but also against robbers. They were fitted up for the use of bankers, jewellers, merchants, and people generally having treasure to care for, and were warranted to defy the ravages of fire for 24 hours. Messrs. Pearson & Benedict, railway manufacturers, Niagara, sent some good castings. Messrs. Copp & Bro., Hamilton, exhibited copper ware and stoves, including a well-designed hall stove.

Opposite to the eastern entrance were many specimens of material in iron of very creditable workmanship, by Messrs. Charles Vale & Co., Toronto. There were cast iron columns and ornaments, used in the building of houses, ornamental railings, stoves of every description, and castings for plumbers, such as have hitherto been imported, but which are now made in Toronto. Mr. Vale supplied the castings for the new building of Messrs. Nordheimer, in this city, and also for the Rossin House, and is an excellent man of business. Messrs. D. Moore & Co. exhibited a well-arranged cooking stove and furniture, with patent damper for throwing the heat into any part of the stove in which it may be required. In close proximity to the stoves and rifles are samples of gunpowder sent by the Canada Powder Company, Hamilton, and in the same locality, circular and other saws imported from Messrs. Campbell & Jones, the manufacturers, at Montreal, by Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto.

Crossing over to the south side of the same wing, and starting from the transept eastward, we begin with the stand occupied by Messrs. Wiman & Co., news agent, King street, in which telegraph instruments are in operation, communicating with their store in the city, and thence with the 45,000 miles of wire in America and the 55,000 miles in Europe—that is presuming that the Atlantic Cable is in working order. Messages are sent to and from the city free of charge. There is also here one of Ruggles' card machines at work under the direction of Mr. Blackburn, printer, of this city. Taking another step onwards we come upon McLean's "wonderful vegetable preparations for the cure of blindness, deafness, lameness, pains, sprains, bruises," and for all the other ills to which flesh is heir. Messrs. Dodgson, Shield, and Morton, who occupy the next stand, sell physic of a rather better sort. They have two entries, one of which is devoted to biscuits, the other to wedding and other cakes, and confectionery generally. Their collection of delicate edibles is the largest in the building. They show no less than 10 kinds of biscuit and 35 kinds of sweet-

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meats. Their bride cakes were most beautifully decorated in perfect taste, and their biscuits are the finest we ever tasted. Those who exhibited in this department were, in addition to the firm we have mentioned, Mr. Edward Brown, of Drummondville; Mr. David Ross, of Toronto; Mr. Webb; Messrs. Smith and Wilis, Toronto; and Ann Clark, Toronto.

In the manufacture of maple sugar such of our farmers who turn their attention to this source of gain are adepts, and some capital specimens were shown by Mr. Thomas Stripp, of North Dorchester; Mr. John McGregor, of Nelson; and Mr. D. Triffany, of Delaware. Mr. S. Grey, of Toronto, furnished the Ale and Porter, and Messrs. Hall and Clark the teetotal drinks, or, "double aerated summer beverages," as it is more respectful to call them. Neither kind of liquor was out of place, for the bottles and barrels in which it was contained were quite surrounded with biscuits and crackers, exhibited by Mr. Edward Lawson, of Bolton, Albion; by Mr. W. Christie, of Toronto; by Mr. Edward Brown, of Drummondville; and by Mr. Mackinnon, of Montreal. Mr. Edward Williams, of Cobourg, shewed Blacking and Ink: Mr. P. R. Lamb, of Toronto, Blacking and neat's foot Oil; and Messrs. D. Crawford & Co., writing Ink and Mustard!

Having disposed of the strange mixture of articles already enumerated, we are able to class most of the remainder under separate headings. And first comes

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.

These covered a considerable space, and were made to subserve many useful purposes. Mr. H. E. Clarke, of Toronto, exhibited a couple of well-made leather Portmanteaus. Closely associated with leather, and placed by its side, were ingeniously constructed anatomical lasts, boot-trees and stretchers. Of Boots and Shoes there was a great variety, suited to persons of all ages and conditions. The exhibitors were Messrs. Robertson and McNeill, Toronto, Mr. Alexander Gemmell, Toronto, Mr. Robert Merryfield, Toronto, and Mr. David Stewart, St. Andrews. Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Toronto, exhibited Saddles and Bridles, and double rivetted Engine Hose of leather, with brass joints. Saddles were also shown by Mr. Alexander Chalmers, of Dundas. Mr. Joseph Griffith, of Toronto, sent a set of handsome equestrian Military Accoutrements, a set of fancy Single Harness, a set of Double Harness, and a composition horse as large as life. Messrs. Mackay & Smith, of Brantford, had a set of beautifully mounted double and single Harness. Mr. Christian Worster, of Maple, a set of single carriage Harness. Mr. Robert Fleming, of Newmarket, a set of single carriage Harness. And Mr. John Bucher, of Newcastle, a set of carriage Harness, which for neatness of sewing it would not be easy to surpass. It is somewhat strange that in an agricultural country such as Canada, where so much dependence is placed on the operations of the farmer, there should have been among so much carriage harness only one lot of tackle for teams.

Yet so it was, and Mr. Robert Malcolm, of Toronto, had the team and cart harness all to himself, and that he put in a very strong and durable appearance it would be folly to deny. There was a large quantity of leather not worked up, and if the old proverb holds true, for general purposes it would be difficult to find its like in any other department. However, we can only enumerate the exhibitors, and the kinds of leather shown. Mr. W. Strange, of Kingston, sole and upper leather; Mr. Jacob

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FACTS, NOT FABLES!

'Mongst American cities, in numbers a host,
Toronto, in puffing, of late rules the roast;
Such dodges as travelling circuses try
Are employed to entice the unwary to buy:
Coarse daubings of monsters, called Kings and Sepoys,
Adorn our shop fronts and amuse little boys,
While rival establishments rush to the fray,
With jolly old Lions and young cubs at play,
Fill our papers each morning with empty tirade,
Until lies are considered the staple of trade.
Must all Dry Goods houses descend to pretence,
Nor dare advertise in the language of sense?
Not believing that clap-trap can carry much weight,
That our Fall Goods are here we beg plainly to state;
In Blankets and Flannels large stocks we now show,
Which will prove on inspection decidedly low.
White Shirtings at prices exceedingly rare;
Cloths, Ties, Shirts and Vestings for Gentlemen's wear;
New styles in Rich Dress Goods, too long to define,
From two to three dollars, and some eight and nine;
New Delaines and New Cashmeres, the cheapest in town,
The white spots on blue and the red spots on brown;
New Prints, in fast colors, of patterns quite killing,
Beginning at sixpence, up to a York shilling;
New Gloves and New Gauntlets and New Scotch Wool Hose,
The wearers we warrant will never be froze;
Shirt bosoms stitched neater than if made by hand,
From one and three upwards, attention command;
New Capes in Black Cloth which you've only to see
To acknowledge them cheap at eleven and three;
Felt Hats, Plumes and Flowers, the fair ones to grace,
Ribbons, Blondes, Veils, Sewed Collars, and Black and White Lace,
In short, every article known in the trade,
So low, no abatement in price can be made.
Then let all who are anxious good value to find
Bear Yonge Street and Cowan's Cheap Store in their mind.

J. & W. COWAN,

126, YONGE STREET, WEST SIDE,

Three Doors North of Adelaide Street.

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Snure, of Jordon, sole, harness, upper leather, calf skins, carriage covers, &c.; and Mr. H. Corson, of Markham, harness leather.

CLOTHING, ETC.

The clothing is exhibited near the southern transept, and is in every way creditable to Canadian tailors. Mr. George Harcourt, of Toronto, has a couple of coats fit for a millionaire—the one a frock-coat lined with silk, the other an overcoat, each of the best material, best workmanship, and latest fashion. He also exhibits a business coat, of more modest pretensions. The clothing of Mr. John Ritchey, junr., Toronto; of Mr. F. French, Toronto; and of Mr. Alex. Cormack, Ayr, merits attention; and the suit of clothing placed on the stand by Messrs. J. Laidlaw & Co., Toronto, deserves especial notice. But the most extensive exhibition of clothing was that of Mr. W. S Finch, Toronto, whose vests, pantaloons, under and overcoats, were almost perfect examples of the tailor's art. Of hats, caps, and furs, there was a choice but by no means extensive show. The exhibitors were Mr. George Knapman, hats and caps, and Mr. Domenico Chisachi, Kingston, hats and furs.

We must, for the present, bring to a close our notice of the goods exhibited in this portion of the building; but before proceeding to another department, we cannot omit to mention the case of finished hair-work, consisting of wigs, &c., exhibited by Mr. David Bansley, King Street, Toronto, who is the master of his art in Canada.

THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The western portion of the building is occupied with the products of the field and garden. Festoons of evergreens have been hung from pillar to pillar, which together with the varied foliage of the shrubs, elevated on the stalls placed along the centre of the transept, cause this portion of the exhibition to present a very attractive appearance. The collection of flowers yesterday was not very great, but that will not be the case to day, as exhibitors naturally wishing to make the best show when most people would be present to witness it, have kept back the more fragile of their products until the final opening of the Exhibition. But if there was a deficiency of flowers this is by no means the case with fruits and vegetables, Large quantities of the very best Canadian produce, grapes, apples, pears, peaches, and nectarines, side by side with the humbler products of the kitchen garden are to be seen in profusion, and difficult will be the task of the judges who have to decide upon their relative merits.

The culture of the first mentioned fruit, the grape, seems to be receiving increased attention in Canada, to judge from the numerous beautiful and highly tempting specimens shown. The exhibitors are Messrs. T. C. Short, Niagara Falls; Thomas Briggs, jun'r, Kingston; T. C. Campbell, Toronto, gardener for W. H. Boulton, Esq.; S. W. Benson, Belleville; S. J. Brown, Niagara; R. Bugler, London; Adam Wilson, Toronto (a splendid specimen of hot-house grapes); W. H. Read, of Port Dalhousie; Joseph Hargrave, Eglinton: W. Proudfoot, Toronto; James Reynolds, Brockville; — Harrison, Toronto; Mr. Valey, of Toronto, besides exhibiting a quantity of fine grapes, accompanies them with several bottles of wine of his own manufacture.

The next most attractive feature is that perhaps made by the apples, a great quantity having been sent of all sorts, sizes, and descriptions, fit for

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HAVANA & PRINCIPE CIGARS,

CHEWING AND FANCY TOBACCOS,

COMMON AND FANCY SNUFFS,

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND TUBES,

Cigar-Cases, Pipe-Covers, Snuff-Boxes, &c., &c.

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baking, boiling, or roasting, with others,—will taste best when ate in the state nature has left them.

The principal exhibitors are Messrs. Allen Wilcock, Toronto, Geo. Tattle Toronto, J. D. Humphreys, Toronto, Geo. Murray, York Township, J. H, Anderson, Hamilton, Richard Harper, Whitby, (a farmer who shews twenty. varieties of magnificent fruit,) E. C. Campbell, Niagara, A. McKenzie, York Township, Saml. Wood, Etobicoke, R. Sibhaler, York Township, J. Grainger, Toronto, G. J. Miller, Niagara, James Wadsworth, Kingston, W. Applegarth, East Flamboro', W. Ferres, Sorel, C. C. Small, Toronto, Robt. Curice, Niagara, Geo. Lesslie, Toronto, who shews twenty varieties of both pears and apples.

The show of pears is not very large, but some fine specimens are sent by John Gray of Toronto, S. B. Harrison, Toronto, E. C. Campbell, Niagara Falls, W. H. Rea, Port Dalhousie, and W. Smith, Brantford, both apples and pears. Mr. N. Malo of Niagara Falls sends specimens of some apples grown in 1851, as a curiosity; their age, however, scarcely compensates for their bad appearance.

Of peaches there is not a large quantity, but still quite sufficient to shew that if greater attention were paid to their cultivation we should not be under the necessity of importing any from our American neighbours. The principal exhibitors are Messrs. Eli Varey, Niagara, John Brown, Toronto, and J. H. Anderson, West Flamboro'.

Kingston will this year take the prize for plums, Messrs. Thomas Briggs, and D. Wadsworth of that city having sent a very fine collection. Mr. J. D. Humphrey of this city is also still better; For this class of fruit the season has been very unpropitious.

The Hamilton and Brockville Horticultural Societies have both sent collections of fruit, the latter especially making a very fine shew.

Most conspicuous is a basket filled with grapes and other fruits all nicely arranged, sufficient to tempt the least epicurean of the race. These contributions of societies is a creditable feature of the show. and we believe will lead to some arrangement for horticulturists from all sections meeting in convention.

Some natural curiosities in the shape of fancy gourds are exhibited by Mr. Robert Wells, of Toronto. A large quantity of immense cabbages attract great attention. Mr. W. Lowe, of Toronto, has been very successful in his cultivation of this vegetable. Little, if any inferior, are the samples grown by S. W. Taylor, Barton; A. Mason, Toronto; W. Kilpatrick, Paris; W. Burgess, Toronto [very fine;] C. J. Miller, Niagara; Judge Harrison, Toronto; Messrs. J. D. Humphreys of Toronto, and W. Baldwin of Toronto, send specimens of brocoli and letteuce.

Rivalling in size the celebrated Spanish onions, are those grown by Messrs. Thomas Wheeler, Toronto; J. Young, Niagara; J. D. Humphreys, Toronto; John Logan, Toronto; M. Smith, Yorkville; A. W. Taylor, Barton; J. Best, Toronto; George Murray, York Township; Thomas Stripp, Dorchester South; John Young, Niagara; R. Ibson, Toronto Township; E. J. Mills, Niagara; W. Higgins, Toronto; Robert Currie, Niagara; W. Gordon and George Tattle, of Toronto. Mr. Taylor, of London, sends some very small, but very fine pickling onions.

From Messrs. A. W. Taylor, of Barton, and Samuel Ashby, Toronto, fine specimens of turnips have been received. From the Lunatic Asylum,

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To keep only First-Class Goods;
To make no Misrepresentations in effecting Sales, and
To ask invariably the Lowest Remunerative Prices.

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Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets.

Toronto, October, 1858.

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mangel wurtzel and blood beets. From Messrs. W. Burgess, A. Mason, and G. W. Armstrong, of Fergus, a quantity of parsnips. Beets were also exhibited by L. Wordsworth, Kingston; E. C. Campbell, Niagara; B. Woodruff, Niagara; Alexander Mason, Toronto; W. Burgess, Dundas street; T. Stripp, North Dorchester.

The following are the names of the exhibitors of carrots;—Messrs. Moore, Shakespeare; J. Wadsworth, Kingston: W. R. Bartlett; Geo. Tattle, R. Best, of Toronto; T. Stripp, Dorchester; S. W. Taylor, Barton; R. Bugler, London; John Young, Niagara; Sam. Ashley, London. Of celery, Messrs. W. Burgess, Toronto; H. Gillespie, London; W. Higgins, Toronto: William H. Baldwin, Toronto. Of corn, Messrs. James Clark and R. Wells, Toronto; E. Bugler, London. Of cocoa-nut squash—J. Brown, Niagara; and L. C. Thayer, Montreal.

At the north-west corner of the building will be found some immense pumpkins and squashes, which have been christened "The Happy Family" by the exhibitors, Messrs. Burgess and Stevenson, Dundas Street. The largest of this family is a squash, which weighs 3 cwt. and 25 lbs., being the heaviest ever grown in Canada by 100 lbs. The largest pumpkin weighs 2 cwt. 1 qr. and 9 lbs.

The exhibitors of flour are Messrs. Edward Lawson, Albion Mills, Burton; Patrick Davidson, Markham; W. McIntosh, Newcastle; W. Lukes, York Mills; Chas. Whittan, Paris; W. Robertson, Fergus; and John Hamilton, Pickering.

Messrs. Perine Bros., of Conistago, and Campbell, of Charlottenburg, have sent specimens of flax.

Mr. Hiram Rarney, of Dereham, sends a large quantity of cheese. The other exhibitors are W. Rarney, Dereham; C. P. Hinman, Haldimand; and P. R. Palmer, Thurlow.

Mr. Peter R. Lamb, of Toronto, sends specimens of bone manure.

Some Hungarian grass grown by Mr. W. Jeffrey, of Whitby, is very curious.

Magnificent bouquets are shown by W. Faris, Sorel, C. Campbell, Niagara, S. W. Harrison, of Toronto.

Specimens of plants preserved in books, by H. Kirkwood, of Toronto, are deserving attention. Their natural colour has been retained in a remarkable degree, and they have been so carefully laid out, that they are as perfect as when first plucked. Mr. W. Ewins, of Rice Lake, has also a collection.

By mentioning a collection of seeds, made by Mr. George Leslie of Toronto, and the splendid grapes of Mr. J. B. Hay, we must conclude our notice of this portion of the exhibition.

Ascending the north stair-case we find in the north-eastern gallery specimens of

BOOKS AND PRINTING.

On the tables were a number of Ledgers and other blank books from the Bindery of Mr. L. Cohn, Toronto. These books have metallic backs, and they have also a new improvement in sewing each section, being lined with a ribbon which strengthens the back and allows the book to open in a very free manner. Mr. Cohn also exhibits a new letter fyle, which is a decided improvement on the old method. Amongst articles worthy of men-

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GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

W. S. FINCH, MERCHANT TAILOR, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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tion is the new method for addressing newspapers and periodicals by a marking press, the invention of J. Spencer, Toronto. G. R. Sanderson exhibits specimens of printed books in good variety. Rowsell & Ellis have some pretty specimens of printing in gold, silver, and colors. The blank book work from Lovell & Gibson's is well worthy of attention, while the letter-press books in antique binding are uniform and have a very substantial appearance. The tooling on the various volumes is skilfully done. The specimens on exhibition belonging to Brown Brothers, bookbinders, reflected the greatest credit on these gentlemen. The ledgers bound in Russia leather were equal to anything hitherto produced in Toronto. A number of letter-press books bound in the antique style with beautifully tooled edges, and having the inside of the boards ornamented with inlaid leather and white satin prettily worked. The specimens of Dutch marbled patterns belonging to this firm will fully equal any of the English makers usually.

D. McGregor, Huron, has on view a number of elegant books, bound in calf and morocco, with tooled edges and sides.

LADIES' WORK.

Miss M. Applegarth, Great Flamboro', has sent in several embroidered articles, many of them being very tastefully worked. They embrace both silk and worsted, and are well worthy of attention. A cactus and a fushia, in wax, by Mrs. Wright, Cooksville, is a very pretty article, and the tinting of the flowers is remarkably well executed. Mrs. Wright has also a stand of flowers and a figure of Her Majesty, in wax. Two fire-screens, prettily worked with parti-colored feathers, and a smoking cap of the same materials The work of Miss Applegarth, next claim attention, being executed in a very novel manner. The same lady has also on exhibition a number of articles of Chineal embroiderey. Miss E. Herbert, Toronto, has a large specimen of embroidery in worsted, representing the "Flight into Egypt." To the left of this is an article in the same style, by Miss A. Thornton, Toronto. Mrs. J. McCutcheon, Mrs. Unwin (of Toronto), and Miss E. Harper, Etobicoke, have all specimens of raised worsted work, worthy of notice. Mrs. G. Hodgetts, Toronto, exhibits a nicely worked piece of embroidery in worsted. The next article is a sample of raised worsted-work, the production of Miss M. R. Rogers, a young lady only thirteen years of age. This is worked in a very creditable style—the colours are very well chosen, and harmonize beautifully. An elaborate piece of worsted work, by Mrs. Masson, Etobicoke, was much admired by the visitors; and the same remark applies to another specimen, by Mrs. and Miss Johnson, Toronto.

A stand of flowers in wax, the work of Miss E. Coldar, Hamilton, is true to nature, and the composition of the bouquet adds greatly to the effect. Miss P. Law, Toronto, has a stand in the same style, in the immediate vicinity, which is got up in a very tasteful manner, and also those belonging to Mrs. W. H. Brummitt. Mrs. Simon, Buffalo, N. Y., has sent for exhibition a number of baskets prettily worked in coloured beads. A neatly executed bouquet of flowers in worsted, by Miss E. Thornbury, Barrie, was much admired. The stands of wax fruit by Mrs. J. B. Smith, Yorkville, and Mrs. T. Taylor, Hamilton, occupy prominent positions in the

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Ladies' department, and are well worthy of inspection. On the left of them are two curiously-worked pine burr pincushions, by Mrs. W. Wilson. Toronto. Three pieces of worsted worked by Mrs. Vevan, Brockville, Mrs. J. S. Blogg, Toronto, and Mrs. Pritchard, Toronto, are tastefully worked, the features of the figures in all of them being well brought out. Miss Wright, Cooksville, shows a few articles of beaded work, alongside of which are three mantelpiece match boxes finely got up. Mrs. A. Walker, Tecumseth, exhibits two fine specimens of fancy knitting work, near to which is a tastefully-executed piece of patch-work, by Miss Wright, Cooksville. Miss I. S. Niven, Niagara, displays several articles in wax. The baskets of fruit are admirably executed, the grapes and peaches have evidently been copied from fine specimens of the natural fruit. The transparency of the former evidently shows that this young lady has brought the working of wax to very high perfection. The vase containing the flowers is of white wax, and is a perfect imitation of Parian marble. A bridal wreath of orange blossoms completes the specimens sent by this lady. Miss J. Morrison, Toronto, Miss A. L. Clark, Miss Robertson, Oshawa, Misses L. and J. Graham, Halton, and Miss C. Grierson, Toronto, have all contributed beautiful specimens of hair jewellery, flowers, wreaths, and ornamented hair work, which reflect the greatest credit on them for the tasteful and ingenious manner in which they are got up. Three samples of work composed of feathers of Canadian birds put together so as to make a pretty picture, is shown by Miss Culloden, Milton.

An elegant painting on glass, in the Oriental style, is contributed by Mrs. E. Collar, Hamilton. Miss Dunn, Pickering, has sent a bouquet of flowers in worsted, and Miss M. Harper, Etobicoke, some articles of fancy knitting. Miss Jacques, Toronto, exhibited some crochet and embroidery work. Mrs. W. Wilson, Etobicoke, has turned her attention to the useful, and shows a couple of nicely shaped shirts, well got up so far as the sewing is concerned. Miss M. L. Davis, Toronto, exhibits some raised worsted work. Mrs. A. E. Fandough, Hamilton, goods embroidered in silk and worsted, and a pretty satin mat. Miss M. Sheppard, York Township, embroidered articles in silk, and Miss McMillan, Galt, a pretty specimen of raised worsted work. Mrs. T. D. Harris, Toronto, displays one or two articles of embroidery in muslin, tastefully worked. Mrs. Cummin, Wellington, a sample of embroidery in worsted. Miss Unwin a melon seed bag. Miss Strickland, Whitby, a pair of silk embroidered slippers, and Mrs. Hodgett, Toronto, a braided smoking cap, and several table mats. Mrs. Parks, Matron Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, has contributed two sofa cushions, beautifully worked, a few bead baskets, and two prettily got up pincushions. Mrs. Dr. Hornby, a worsted worked cushion, and Miss Jane Rennie, Toronto, a few fancy knitted mats. Mrs. Graham, Chippewa, has sent a well executed specimen of flowers painted on velvet, which have a very pretty effect. Hanging over the gallery railing are a great number of quilts and patched counterpanes, worked in every colour of the rainbow, and all claiming attention for their brilliancy. Some tastefully got up bonnets of Canadian straw, belonging to Mrs. Fares, Lovelle, and a number of beautiful articles of millinery and dressmaking, from the establishment of Merrick Bros., Toronto, were very much admired. Mrs. J. Cox, Toronto, exhibits some very valuable and tasefully executed specimens of Honiton, Point, and other laces, all worked by hand. These laces

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were very much admired. Some articles of embroidery on muslin, by Miss Houghton, Toronto, and a piece of worsted work by Miss Gordon, Toronto, completed the contribution to the Ladies' department. In the immediate vicinity of the Ladies' department in the eastern gallery is a very neat case containing specimens of the various articles of perfumery manufactured by Mr. Atkinson, Toronto. Some printed muslins, adapted for ladies' sewed collars, are also exhibited by Alex. Green, Montreal.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

The first article in this department which claims attention in the eastern gallery is an improved Electro Magnetic Machine, the workmanship of H. Kerr, Streetsville. There are several improvements in this machine not to be seen in those of older date. It is well adapted for Chemical, Medical, and experimental purposes. Dr. Cadwell, Toronto, has on exhibition a brass air-pump, for the relief of persons afflicted with deafness, and a number of artificial eyes, manufactured in Paris. A splendid model of the proposed Georgian Bay Canal, by Mr. K. Tully, showing the proposed route of the canal, and giving a very clear idea of the country through which the canal is to pass, marking the engineering difficulties to be encountered, is on exhibition. The canal will be one hundred miles in length, commencing at the River Humber, on Lake Ontario, with a branch to the River Don, and an eastern entrance at Ashbridge's Bay, from thence passing through the Holland River, into Lake Simcoe, twenty-three miles of this beautiful Lake being available for a Ship Canal. Leaving Lake Simcoe at Kempenfeldt Bay, the proposed Canal enters the Nottawasaga River, near the point where the Northern Railroad crosses that River, and from thence to Lake Huron, which route can easily be traced by reference to the model. The total amount of lockage is six hundred feet, and the time required for the passing of a ship of one thousand tons from Lake Huron to Toronto Harbor, would be fifty-three hours. W. Hearn, of Toronto, has on view a large case of Mathematical Instruments, got up in a very superior style. This is one of the most attractive collections in the Exhibition, and from the remarks made by the visitors, they were hardly prepared to see such a splendid assortment of instruments enrolled as Canadian productions. Mr. Potter, of Toronto, exhibits a large number of Mathematical Instruments, Globes, Surveying and Engineering Instruments, all highly finished, the workmanship being of the finest description. Mr. Potter also shows the Canadian School Apparatus.

DECORATIVE PAINTINGS AND PAPER HANGINGS DEPARTMENT.

The specimens belonging to this department are placed in the southwest gallery. In the painting they consist chiefly of imitations of marbles, inlaid woods, oak, mahogany, &c. The principal contributors are F. Castle, Geo. Long, J. Myers, Jr., D. Adamson and J. McCausland, Toronto. In paper hangings the display is not large, but several of the pieces are very creditable. M. Staunton, A. Hamilton, and J. Murphy, Toronto, are the principal exhibitors. W. Hearn, Toronto, shows a pretty specimen of ornamental painting on glass.

WRITING, PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS.

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very cheap. They also show specimens of Manilla and the various grades of printing papers. Chalmers and Robertson, Montreal, have also a good assortment on view. They exhibit a superior wrapping paper, pott size, at 1s. 4d. In writing papers, they show some excellent qualities, having a clear, smooth surface, and well sized. J. McMicking, Dundas, displays a good variety of wrapping papers of various qualities and sizes. The greater portion of them have a good body and are well made. P. F. Camff, Hastings, has several reams, both of stout and fine wrapping papers on view. They are clearly made and very free and flexible, a good quality in wrapping paper. J. Barber, Georgetown, exhibits a few specimens of printiug and wrapping papers of good medium qualities.

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As the visitors walk along the southern gallery from the western section of the building, they enter into the furniture department. The ladies have made a number of valuable contributions to this department, in handsomely worked fire-screens, embroidered seatings for easy and bed-room chairs, and other articles of an ornamental character. Miss Masson, Etobicoke, shows a very pretty worsted design on an arm chair; and Mrs. A. Bethune a splendid large fire-screen in worsted work. W. H. Brummit, Toronto, shows an ornamental glass table top, which is a very neat design. Mrs. Berradale, Cobourg, exhibits a handsome card table, with a decorative painted top. Mrs. E. C. Norman, Toronto, shows a splendid piece of worsted work, in a fire screen. Mrs. J. Wallis, Toronto, has one of a smaller description, also very handsome. Mrs. Lett, Toronto, shows a magnificent worsted design on a large scale, in a fire screen. A drawing room sofa, centre table, polished arm chair, pier table, and other articles, in black walnut, are shown by the assignees of T. Fuller, Oshawa. Pelitz Rainer, Whitby, has on view a fine-toned seven octave square piano. A cottage piano, with new action and metallic plate, from the manufactory of W. Matthews, Toronto, is a fine instrument. John Knott, Hamilton, also contributes a cottage piano of superior tone. C. L. Thomson, Hamilton, agent, has sent for exhibition several pianos manufactured by the Western Company, Buffalo. An elegantly-designed Ladies' work table, made by G. Fischer, Morristown, attracted considerable attention. The top of this table is composed of 1,220 pieces inlaid wood. A lady's writing table, by the same maker, excited general notice. A beautifully carved and highly-polished bird-eye maple wardrobe, manufactured by Jacques & Hay, Toronto, elicited the admiration of every beholder. There is also a handsome bedstead, dressing table, bed-room chairs, and washstand of the same material. This firm also exhibit a large quantity of splendid black walnut furniture, and a beautiful carved and polished oak sideboard, which show that we have workmen in Canada competent to make the very best use of the beautiful woods which nature has given us.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The show of Agricultural Implements is not unusually large, but those on exhibition are exceedingly creditable. Near the entrance gate there is exhibited a pair of Rotary Harrows, which revolve as they are moved along, and which on light soil would do work to good advantage. They are manufactured by Styles & Merrett, Queensville, C. W.

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GENERAL RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

TRAINS on the various Railways depart from and arrive at UNION STATION, foot of York Street, during the Exhibition week, as follows:—

GRAND TRUNK, EAST.

	Depart.	Arrive here.
No. 1, to Montreal.....	8.07 A. M.....	10.52 A. M
No. 2, do, Mixed....	12.07 P. M.....	3.52 P. M.
No. 3, do	5.37 P. M.....	9.07 P. M.

GRAND TRUNK, WEST.

No. 1, to London	11.15 A. M.....	11.00 A. M.
No. 2, do	3.50 P. M.....	4.40 P. M.
No. 3, Special to Guelph, from Queen's Wharf	5.30 P. M.....	8.50 A. M.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

No. 1, to Hamilton, &c.....	7.25 A. M.....	9.20 A. M.
No. 2, do	11.07 A. M.....	11.21 A. M.
No. 3, do	5.00 P. M.....	8.45 P. M.
No. 4, Special, from Queen's Wharf.....	6.15 P. M.....	10.15 A. M.
No. 5, from Union Station....	9.30 P. M.....	9.20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

No. 1, to Collingwood	7.15 A. M.....	11.30 A. M.
No. 2, do	4.15 P. M.....	7.30 P. M.

A train will be run every half hour between foot of Simcoe Street and the Exhibition Grounds. Fare, 12½ cents. Tickets for the whole week $1 each. To be had at the Office of the Railway and at Wiman & Co.'s New Store, King Street.

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HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

In the compilation of a Hand Book for the use of the thousands of visitors whom the attractions of our Annual Provincial Fair have this year assembled in the good City of Toronto, it is but fitting that some prominence should be given to an account of the city itself, in which not only its own people but the inhabitants of the whole Province have an interest, as being the capital of Upper Canada, and at present the Seat of the Provincial Government and Legislature.

Sixty-five years ago, the site of the present City of Toronto was covered by the primeval forest, its only human tenants being two or three families of wandering savages who had happened to select the spot for the erection of their temporary wig-wams. Now, instead of the two or three families of Indians we find a prosperous and enterprising community of fifty thousand souls, possessed of all the comforts and appliances of modern civilization and refinement—and, instead of the sombre forest, the most wealthy and populous city of Upper Canada, with streets and private dwellings and public edifices that will compare favorably with those of many other cities which have had centuries for their development. For its rapid rise to its present eminence Toronto is almost exclusively indebted to its admirable commercial position, its advantages in that respect having been appreciated by the far-seeing sagacity of Governor Simcoe, when selecting the site for a capital, and having been since turned to the best account by the persevering industry and energy of its inhabitants. In 1791, when the former Province of Quebec was divided into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Upper Canada contained about 10,000 inhabitants, chiefly loyalists, who, on the United States throwing off allegiance to Great Britain, had sought new homes in the wilds of Canada, where, though deprived of many comforts, they might yet have the satisfaction of feeling that they maintained inviolate their loyalty to their Sovereign, and preserved their connection with the loved mother country. In 1792 General Simcoe was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and in the summer of that year arrived in the colony. In the first instance the Government was established at Niagara, and there the first Legislature of Upper Canada was convened on the 17th September, 1792. It was seen, however, that from its position on the frontier, Niagara was not well adapted for being the Seat of Government, and one of the first subjects which occupied the attention of Governor Simcoe, was the selection of another site for a capital. On this point he very soon came into collision with the views of the Governor General, Lord Dorchester, who was in favor of making Kingston the capital, on account of its proximity to Lower Canada, which he regarded as a matter of the first importance, with a view to trade, and also to its capabilities of defence, as in the event of an invasion, troops from Lower Canada could be more readily forwarded to Kingston than to a more westerly point. Governor Simcoe, however, had visited Toronto Harbour, and had traversed the route thence to Penetanguishene on the Georgian Bay. He perceived that that was the most advantageous route for the then existing North West trade,—the vast development of which since his

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time he may have dimly foreseen,—and that so soon as a road was opened up to Lake Simcoe (then *Lac aux Claies*) merchandise from New York for the North West, would be sent by Oswego to Toronto, and thence *via* Lake Simcoe to Lake Huron, avoiding the circuitous passage of Lake Erie. Finally the Lieutenant Governor's views prevailed, and the site for a town having been surveyed on the margin of the Toronto Bay, his first step thereafter was to commence the construction of a road (Yonge Street) to Lake Simcoe. In recent years, the idea which thus originated with our first Governor, has been completely carried out, by the construction of the Northern Railroad to Collingwood, and a very few years more will probably witness its crowning realization in the Georgian Bay Ship Canal, an enterprise in which Chicago, Milwaukee, and other cities of the Great West, which have all sprung up long after Simcoe's time, take as deep an interest as do the citizens of Toronto, its destined terminus.

The very next year after his assumption of the Government of Upper Canada, General Simcoe ordered the survey of Toronto Harbour, and entrusted the task to Colonel Bouchette, the Surveyor General of Lower Canada, who gives us our first historical glimpse of Toronto in the following passage:

"It fell to my lot to make the first survey of York Harbour in 1793. Lieut. Governor, the late General Simcoe, who then resided at Navy Hall, Niagara, having formed extensive plans for the improvement of the Colony, had resolved upon laying the foundation of a Provincial capital. I was at that period in the naval service of the lakes, and the survey of Toronto [York] Harbour was entrusted by his Excellency to my performance. I still distinctly recollect the untamed aspect which the country exhibited, when first I entered the beautiful basin which thus became the scene of my early hydrographical operations. Dense and trackless forests lined the margin of the lake, and reflected their inverted images in its glassy surface. The wandering savage had constructed his ephemeral habitation beneath their luxuriant foliage—the group then consisting of two families of Missassagas—and the Bay and neighbouring marshes, were the hitherto uninvaded haunts of wild fowl; indeed they were so abundant as in some measure to annoy us during the night. In the spring following, the Lieut. Governor removed to the site of the new Capital, attended by the regiment of Queen's Rangers, and commenced at once the realization of his favourite project. His Excellency inhabited, during the summer and through the winter, a canvas house which he imported expressly for the occasion; but, frail as was its substance, it was rendered exceedingly comfortable, and soon became as distinguished for the social and urbane hospitality of its venerated and gracious host, as for the peculiarity of its structure."

Governor Simcoe gave the name of York to the capital he had selected, and the rivers on either side received the names respectively of the Don and Humber. His own residence he built on the brow of the hill overlooking the valley of the Don, at the junction of what is now St. James' Cemetery with the property of F. Cayley, Esq., calling it Castle Frank, the name which the property still retains. While the gubernatorial residence was being erected, Governor Simcoe returned to Niagara, where he opened the third session of the Upper Canada Parliament, on the 20th June, 1794. In the fall of that year, orders were given for the construction of Parlia-

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ment Buildings at York, on a site at the foot of what is now Parliament street, adjoining the place where the present gaol stands. In 1795, the Duc de Rochefoucauld was in Upper Canada, and in his published Travels, alludes to a visit paid to York by some of his companions. He says:—

"During our stay at Navy Hall, Messrs. Du Petit Thouars and Guillemard, took the opportunity of the return of a gun-boat to pay a visit to York. Indolence, courtesy towards the Governor, (with whom the author was then residing at Navy Hall) and the conviction that I would meet with few objects of interest in that place, combined to dissuade me from this journey. My friends informed me on their return, that this town, which the Governor had fixed upon as the capital of Upper Canada, has a fine extensive bay, detached from the lake by a tongue of land of unequal breadth, being in some places a mile, in others only six score yards broad; that the entrance of this bay, about a mile in width, is obstructed in the middle by a shoal or sand bank, the narrow passages on each side of which may be easily defended by works erected on the two points of land at the entrance, on which two block houses have already been constructed; that this bay is two miles and a half long, and a mile wide; and that the elevation of its banks greatly increases its capability of defence by fortifications thrown up at convenient points.

"There have not been more than a dozen houses built hitherto in York, and these are situated on the inner extremity of the bay, near the river Don. The inhabitants, it is said, do not possess the fairest character. One of them is the noted Batzy, the leader of the German families, whom Captain Williamson accuses the English of decoying away from him, in order to injure and obstruct the prosperity of his settlement. The barracks which are occupied by the Governor's Regiment, stand on the bay near the lake, about two miles from the town. The Indians are for 150 miles round the sole neighbours of York."

Sixty-three years have elapsed, and now in the district 150 miles round the city, those Indians have been replaced by upwards of a million of as enterprising people as are to be found on the surface of the globe, of which the Exhibition of the products of their industry and skill now being held in Toronto, itself furnishes ample proof—while in place of the dozen families of doubtful character, who were the first residents, we have now a busy population, double that of any other city in Upper Canada, and in point of honourable reputation second to none. In 1804, a census of the inhabitants was taken, and it was found that they numbered 456. At that time the town was bounded by Berkeley street on the east, Lot, now Queen street, on the north, and New, now Nelson street, on the west. In 1806, Toronto or York was visited by George Heriot, Esq., Deputy Postmaster General of British North America, and from the terms in which he speaks of it in his "Travels through the Canadas", it appears that it had then made considerable progress. He says:—"Many houses display a considerable degree of taste. The advancement of this place to its present condition has been effected within the lapse of six or seven years, and persons who have formerly travelled in this part of the country, are impressed with sentiments of wonder, on beholding a town which may be termed handsome, reared as if by enchantment in the midst of a wilderness." The Parliament buildings, when Heriot visited Toronto, were two

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buildings of brick, at the eastern extremity of the town, which had been designed as wings to a centre, and which were occupied as chambers for the Upper and Lower House of Assembly. In 1807, the inhabitants numbered 1058, and continued slowly to increase till 1813, when the American war brought calamities on the town, from the disastrous effects of which it took several years to recover, so that in 1821, the population amounted only to 1559. On the 27th April, 1813, York was attacked by the American fleet, with a force of about 2,500 men, under General Dearborn. These were landed at the extreme westerly end of the Garrison Common, notwithstanding the opposition of a handful of militia, and about 200 regulars of the 8th regiment. When the Americans approached the Garrison, the powder magazine was blown up by order of the British commander, the explosion killing and wounding some three hundred of the assailants. They succeeded, however, in taking possession of the town and destroyed all the public buildings, but by a capitulation made by Lieutenant Colonel Chewett and Major Allan, the private property of the citizens was protected. On the 31st July following, a body of American troops again landed at York, and plundered the stores of all valuables worth carrying off.

In 1821, when the town had begun to recover from these disasters, it was visited by Mr. Talbot, the author of some works of travel. He says the public edifices at that time were a Protestant Episcopal Church—a wooden building with a wooden belfry—a Roman Catholic Chapel, a brick building not then completed, but intended to be "very magnificent" (the present St. Paul's Church on Power Street)—a Presbyterian Meeting House (a brick building, occupying the site of what is now Knox's Church)—a Methodist Meeting House, situated in a field, nearly on the present site of the *Globe* Office—the Hospital (the brick building on King Street, now known as the Old Hospital, and occupied as Government Offices) which Talbot describes as the most important building of the Province, "bearing a very fine exterior"—the Parliament House, a brick building erected in 1820 on the former site, and destroyed by fire in 1824—and the residence of the Lieutenant Governor, a wooden building, "inferior to several private houses of the town, particularly that of Rev. Dr. Strachan," says Talbot. The streets, he adds, are regularly laid out, but "only one of them is in a finished state, and in wet weather those of them which are unfinished are if possible more muddy than the streets of Kingston."

In 1830, the population of York was 2860, and from that time forward the town has progressed rapidly, without once suffering any material check. The increase of population in 1831 was upwards of a thousand; in the next year, 1536; in 1833, the increase was only 589, the cholera of 1832 having committed sad ravages. In 1834, a strong tide of emigration having now set in towards Canada, the population amounted to 9254. In that year the town was incorporated as a city, and its name changed to Toronto, the old Indian name, said to signify "a place of meeting," the Peninsula between the Bay and the Lake having in former times been the rendezvous of the Grand Council of the Indian tribes. At the first meeting of the City Council on the 3rd of April, 1834, Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, Esq., was elected the first Mayor of Toronto. The first assessment made by the new council for carrying out necessary improvements was at the rate of five

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pence in the pound, which the people bore very unwillingly, as previously from the foundation of the town the rate had never exceeded a penny in the pound. In the present year, 1858, the rate is 2s. 11d., in the pound, the assessed annual value of property being £501,806, while in 1848 it was £121,913, and in 1838, £73,289.

In 1838, the population of Toronto had risen to 12,571. In 1841, it ceased to be the seat of Government, Kingston on the consummation of the Union becoming the temporary capital of United Canada, but the prosperity of the City was now too stable to be affected by the withdrawal of the Governor and the Government officials, and in 1842 the population was found to number 15,336. In 1848 it had risen to 23,503. In 1849, on the adoption of the system of alternate Parliaments, Toronto again became the seat of Government. In 1851 the Government removed to Quebec, but in October 1855, returned to Toronto, where it has since remained. In January, 1852, when the last Provincial census was taken, the population of Toronto had increased to 30,763, and in July, 1856, by a special census it was found to have increased to 41,760. If a similar rate of increase has been preserved, the number now, in September, 1858, cannot be short of 50,000.

Having thus sketched as fully as our limits will permit the history of Toronto, and its growth from small beginnings to its present position, it remains to give a brief description of the city as it now is, with notices of the principal buildings, charitable and other institutions, etc.

In the situation of Toronto, with the exception of the beautiful bay in front of the City, and the hilly grounds on the West of the Don, there is nothing of the picturesque. As we have said, it owes the progress it has made, almost entirely to its advantageous commercial position, which was the chief circumstance that originally weighed with Governor Simcoe, in selecting this as a site for the capital of Upper Canada. The city is built on a slope, rising with a very slight inclination from the Bay, sufficient to secure its salubrity, and to admit of a complete system of sewerage, but not enough to allow its architectural beauties to be seen to much advantage, or to gratify the æsthetic taste which would be disposed to seek on the shores of Lake Ontario for a parallel to the grand old Cities of Europe. In this country the æsthetic has always been made to yield to the useful, and it is [illegible] that principle that the chief City of Upper Canada has been located alongside the Don Marshes, rather than among the enchanting beauties of the Thousand Islands, or within view of the world's eighth wonder, the resounding Falls of Niagara. The citizens of Toronto, therefore, do not feel inclined to quarrel with their lot, in having among their immediate surroundings none of nature's master-pieces of scenery. While not indifferent to these, they yet can dispense with them for the sake of those more substantial advantages, of which they have reaped and are still reaping the benefit.

By the charter of 1834, the City of Toronto and Liberties were made to extend northward from the Bay 1¾ miles, by 3¼ miles East and West. The City jurisdiction extends over 7,500 acres, as follows: The City itself, 1,100 acres; City Liberties, 2,700; the City Park at the Garrison Common, 800; Toronto Bay and Harbour, 1,800; Ashbridge's Bay, 900; the Island, 700. Total, 7,500. The streets are laid out, crossing each other

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Mr. F. J. RASTRICK was a regular Articled Pupil of Sir Charles Barry, Architect and R. A., London, England, and also a regular Articled Pupil of the late John Urpath Rastrick, Civil Engineer, England.

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with a great degree of regularity, so that a stranger can soon make himself familiar with the topography of the City, which may very readily be arranged in connection with the two main thoroughfares—Yonge street, which, beginning at the Bay, traverses the City from South to North, and is continued 50 miles farther back, to Lake Simcoe; and Queen street, which, intersecting Yonge street at half a mile's distance from the Bay, traverses the City from East to West, merging at the City limits on the one side in the Kingston road, the great thoroughfare to the East, and on the other in Dundas street, the great thoroughfare to the West. South of Queen street and parallel to it, intersecting Yonge street, are Richmond, Adelaide, King, (the principal street for retail stores,) Colborne, (a minor street of no great extent,) Wellington and Front Streets. None of these extend the entire breadth of the City from East to West, but, if familiar with these and the principal streets North and South, a stranger can be easily guided in his course in almost any part of the City. East of Yonge street and parallel to it, running North and South, the main streets are Church, Nelson, (in its upper part, named Jarvis) Parliament and Berkeley, of which the three first named extend North to the City limits at Yorkville. West of Yonge, the streets parallel to it are Bay, York, Simcoe, John, and Peter streets, Spadina Avenue, &c. The streets North of Queen, and West of Yonge, are in like manner laid out with considerable regularity, the only exception of any consequence being that the streets running out of Yonge street to the West, North of Queen, are stopped in their course by the College avenue, which has not yet been made a business thoroughfare, having been wisely preserved as a breathing place for the citizens.

We proceed now briefly to advert to some of the principal buildings likely to attract the attention of visitors, and, as indicating in some degree the religious character of our population, we begin with the

CHURCHES.

St. James' Cathedral, the principal place of worship in Toronto belonging to the Church of England, is a large and handsome edifice, at the corner of Church and King streets. It is designed in the early English style of gothic architecture. The internal height of the nave is 70 feet to the cornice, and of the aisles 35 feet. The extreme length is 200 feet, extreme width 115. The body of the church is 111 by 75. The spire, when it is put up, will be 275 feet in height. St. James' Cathedral was opened for divine worship in 1853, having been built on the site of the previous church, which was destroyed by fire in 1849. It will accommodate about 2,000 worshippers, and was built at a cost of £16,000. There is, in connection with the cathedral, a Parochial School, built at a cost of £800. The incumbent of St. James' Cathedral is Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D. The other churches in connection with the Church of England, are—

Trinity Church, on King street, in the eastern part of the city, a gothic structure, capable of accommodating about 400 persons. It was opened for divine service in February, 1844. Incumbent, Rev. A. Sanson.

St. George's Church, near the junction of John street with George's Square, a handsome structure having a tower and spire 160 feet in height. It will accommodate 900 persons. Incumbent, Rev. Dr. Lett.

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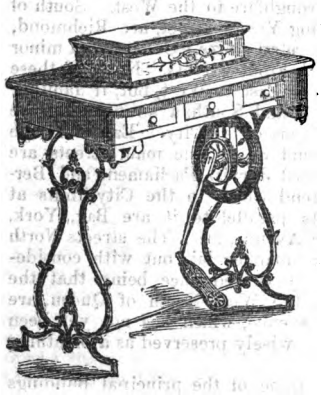

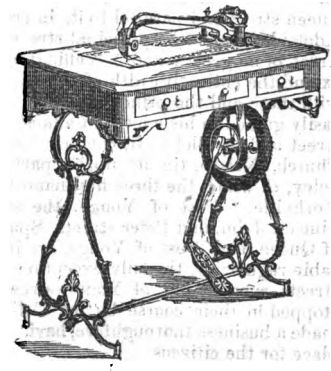

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Holy Trinity Church, on Yonge street, near Alide, built in the early English style of architecture. It will accommodate about 1,000 persons. Incumbent, Rev. Dr. Scadding.

St. Paul's Church, in the neighbourhood of Yorkville, but within the city limits, a small wooden structure; but last month the corner-stone was laid of a new church for the congregation on an adjoining lot. This is designed in the early decorated gothic style, and when completed will cost about $16,000, furnishing accommodation for 690 sitters.

The Roman Catholics have three churches in Toronto. *St. Paul's*, a brick structure on Power street, erected more than 30 years ago. *St. Michael's Cathedral*, at the corner of Church and Shuter streets, the largest church in Toronto, being able to accommodate 3,000 persons. It is in the early decorated style of English-gothic architecture, is built of white brick, with cut stone dressings, and is 200 feet in length by 90 in width; with the transepts, it has a total width of 115 feet, exterior dimensions. The height of the nave is 66 feet. The cost of the building which, (with the exception of the spire) was completed in 1847, was £20,000. The tower and spire will be 215 feet in height. The third Roman Catholic Church is *St. Mary's*, on Bathurst street, at the western extremity of Adelaide, a plain but somewhat capacious structure.

The Wesleyans have the following places of worship: *Adelaide Street Church*, a commodious brick building at the corner of Adelaide and Toronto streets, erected in 1832 and calculated to hold from 1,200 to 1,500 persons. *Richmond Street Church*, between Yonge and Bay streets, capable of holding 2,600 persons; its dimensions are 85 feet by 65, and it was erected at a cost of £3,500. *Queen Street Chapel*, a large and handsome building in the Norman style, near Brock street, opened in January, 1857. *Yorkville Church*, a handsome white brick edifice, with a spire, opened in 1854; cost, £4,400. *Elm Street Chapel*, capable of seating 900 persons; opened in April, 1855.

The Methodist *New Connexion* Church is situated in Temperance street, and is a handsome gothic structure, 45 feet by 85; opened for public worship in December, 1846.

The *Primitive Methodist Church* is situated in Alice street—is 70 feet by 43, and 27 feet in height, with a tower 90 feet high. It was opened in 1855, and cost £3,200.

Four bodies of Presbyterians have churches in Toronto. *St. Andrew's Church*, in connection with the Church of Scotland, situated at the corner of Adelaide and Church streets, was built in 1830; in 1840, it was enlarged and a spire added, making it a great and commodious building. Pastor, Rev. John Barclay, D.D. The Presbyterian Church of Canada have two places of worship—*Knox's Church*, on Queen street, near Yonge, a handsome white brick building having a fine tower and spire, 180 feet high; opened for worship in 1848; number of sittings, 1,300; cost, £6,000; Pastor, Rev. A. Topp—and *Cooke's Church*, on Queen street, near Nelson, a fine structure of white pressed brick, of the Lombard style of architecture, opened in July, 1858; Pastor, Rev. W. Gregg. The United Presbyterians have also two places of worship—*Richmond Street Church*, at the corner of Bay, built in 1848, a white brick structure of the English-gothic style of architecture, having accommodations for 900 persons; cost, £3,000; Pastor

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Rev. Dr. Jennings—and *Gould Street Church*, at the corner of Victoria, a handsome white brick and free stone edifice, of the late first pointed style of English architecture, with a tower and spire, 160 feet high; opened for worship in January, 1857; cost, £8,300; pastor, Rev. Dr. Taylor. The *Reformed Presbyterian Church*, a neat plain building, is situated on Louisa street, and was opened for worship in February, 1853; pastor, Rev. Mr. Johnston.

The Congregationalists have two places of worship—*Zion Chapel*, a brick building of the Lombard style of architecture, at the corner of Adelaide and Bay streets, built in 1856 at a cost of £4,000; pastor, Rev. T. S. Ellerby—and *Richmond Street Chapel*, near Yonge street, a plain frame structure; pastor, Rev. F. H. Marling.

The Baptists have a handsome and commodious chapel on Bond street, built in 1848, and enlarged in 1854; pastor, Rev. R. A. Fyfe.

There are two African Methodist churches, one in Richmond, and the other in Sayer street. There is also an African Baptist Chapel at the corner of Queen and Victoria streets.

The *Unitarian Chapel* on Jarvis street, is a small but handsome structure, of the early decorated gothic style.

The German Lutherans have a small church on Bond street, erected about two years ago.

PARLIAMENT AND GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The present Parliament Buildings, situated on Front street, west of Simcoe, were erected in 1830. They are of red brick, and exteriorly have a somewhat plain appearance, but the chambers of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly are fitted up with much elegance. A temporary wooden structure, joined on to the rear of the main building, contains the valuable Parliamentary Library, numbering upwards of 30,000 volumes.

The present Government House, the residence of the Governor General, is situated to the north of the Parliament Buildings, at the corner of King and Simcoe streets. The large sum of £33,000 was spent in 1855, for preparing the Government House, Parliament Buildings and Public Offices, for the reception of the Government and Legislature, on the occasion of their last removal to Toronto. The offices of the various public departments are at present in the old Hospital on King street, the Mechanics' Institute at the corner of Adelaide and Church streets, and a building on York street, opposite the Rossin House.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

The new University Buildings were commenced last year, and, although not yet completed, will well repay a visit. They are situated on the West side of the ravine at the head of the College Avenue, on one of the finest building situations to be had in the neighborhood of the City. The cost of the buildings will be £75,000, besides a further sum of £20,000 which has been granted for the purpose of a library and museum. Their general outline approaches the form of a square, having an internal quadrangle of about 200 feet square, the North side of which is left open to the Park. The main frontage on the South is about 200 feet long, with a massive Norman tower in its centre, 200 feet in length. The East side of the

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building is 260 feet in length, and the West side 200 feet. The general style is Norman, but to the unscientific eye, the chief characteristic of the building seems to be variety, the idea apparently having been to bring a number of styles of architecture into one massive structure. The architects are Messrs. Cumberland and Storm.

The University classes are at present accommodated in a small building at the head of the College Avenue, to the East of which is a wing of the University Buildings, as designed in the year 1842. This is a structure of the Grecian Doric style, and cost £16,000, having been designed as the South-East wing of the complete buildings. The design, however, was abandoned, and the building is now occupied by the female patients of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

A little to the North of the new University Buildings is the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory, which was founded by the Imperial Government in 1840, as one of a chain of Observatories, designed to place the science of Meteorology on a scientific basis. The observations are at present superintended by Professor Kingston.

Trinity College, in connection with the Church of England, situated on the North side of Queen street, near the exhibition grounds, is a handsome building of the third period of pointed English architecture, which prevailed in the 14th and 15th centuries. It was built of white brick at a cost of £8,000, and was inaugurated on the 15th January, 1852. Front, 250 feet in length.

Knox's College, the Theological Institute of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, is conducted in Elmsley Villa, on Grosvenor street, North of the College Avenue, a building which was occupied by the Governor General, from 1849 to 1851.

St. Michael's College, the Roman Catholic educational institute, is a fine building recently erected on Clover Hill, between the City and Yorkville. Its form is an irregular quadrangle, measuring 250 feet by 200. It has been built at a cost of £20,000.

Upper Canada College was founded in the year 1829, and endowed by the Provincial Government. The College buildings, which are situated between King and Adelaide streets, West of Simcoe, were erected in 1830. The average attendance of students is upwards of 200.

The buildings of the Normal and Model Schools are among the finest in Toronto. They are situated on Gould street, and were erected in 1851–2 at a cost of £25,000, including the site. The principal Normal School building is 184 feet frontage, by a depth on the flanks, East and West, of 85 feet. The front is in the Roman Doric order of architecture. The number of students in attendance, for the purpose of being qualified as teachers, is nearly 150, and the course of instruction is carried on under the superintendence of the Educational Department of Upper Canada.

The Common School buildings of Toronto are in every way creditable to the City. The six principal Schools are situated on George, Louisa, John, Phoebe, and Victoria streets, and one in the Park, having been erected at a total cost, including the price of sites, of £16,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The City Hall, containing the City Council Chamber, the Police Court, the Corporation Offices, &c., is situated on Front street, on the South side

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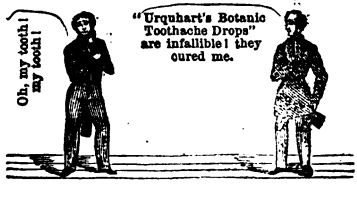

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of the Market Square. It was built in 1845 at a cost of £8,500; but improvements since made upon it have increased its cost to £13,000.

The St. Lawrence Hall, one of the most handsome edifices in the City, built in the Market Square, and fronting on King street, was erected in the year 1850. The frontage is 140 feet in extent, by 75 feet in depth. The entrance to the St. Lawrence Hall Market, in the rear, which deserves a visit from the strangers who now throng our City, is the centre of the frontage. The Hall, which is the chief place in Toronto for public meetings, and exhibitions, will hold about 800 persons seated, being 100 feet in length, by 38 feet 6 inches wide, and 34 feet high. The cost of the building was £6,500, and of the St. Lawrence Market £7,000.

The County Gaol is situated at the foot of Berkeley Street, having been erected in 1840, at a cost of £16,000.

The County Court House is situated on Adelaide Street, between St. Andrew's Church and the Wesleyan Church. It was erected in 1852-53 at a cost of £8,560. The County Council have a small but elegant chamber for their meetings in this building.

Osgoode Hall, the place where the Supreme Courts of Upper Canada hold their sittings, is finely situated on Queen Street, at the head of York Street. Extensive improvements on the building are now in progress.

The new Hospital, which was opened for the reception of patients in October, 1856, is in the eastern part of the City, on the Don and Danforth Road, East of Parliament Street. It is a massive structure, occupying a quadrangular space of 170 feet by 120, and was built at a cost of £17,000.

The Provincial Lunatic Asylum, a building of immense size, but unfortunately still too small to accommodate the unhappy class for whose benefit it is designed, immediately adjoins the Exhibition grounds, in the Western part of the City. The present building was commenced in 1845, and has been completed at a cost of £56,500. The largest number of patients in the Asylum at one time was 183, in the year 1853.

The House of Providence, on Power Street, a Roman Catholic institution intended as an hospital for the sick, a home for destitute orphans, &c., is an extensive building, erected last year, its dimensions being 220 feet front, by 130 feet rear. Its cost, when the whole design is completed, will be about £24,000.

The Mechanics' Institute is a fine building erected in 1854, at the corner of Adelaide and Church Streets, at a cost of £10,000. It is at present occupied by the Government as Offices, and the members of the Institute continue to use their old building on Court Street. The building contains alarge music hall, 76 feet by 56.

The Post Office is a handsome structure on Toronto Street, built in 1852, in the Greek Ionic style of architecture, having a frontage of 48 feet with a depth of 90.

The Custom House, a building in the Doric style, and erected in 1846, is situated at the corner of Front and Yonge Streets.

The Toronto Exchange, on Wellington Street, West of Church Street, was built in 1855, at a cost of £15,700. As its name implies, it is the place where the commercial men of the City meet to transact business, and it contains also an excellent News Room, a number of private offices, committee rooms, the Board of Trade rooms, the Telegraph Office, &c.

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The principal Bank buildings are the Bank of Upper Canada, at the corner of Duke and George Streets, built in 1826,—the Commercial Bank, a fine building on Wellington Street, opposite Melinda Street,—the Bank of Montreal, on the corner of Yonge and Front Streets—and the Bank of British North America on the corner of Yonge and Wellington Streets.

Our space being limited, we have only been able to enumerate a few of the principal public works and buildings in Toronto, worthy of the attention of our visitors, and have been compelled to omit particulars regarding the Esplanade, a rail and road way, a hundred feet in width, extending along the whole front of the City, and constructed for the corporation at the cost of £150,000; the Water Works; the Gas Works; our efficient Fire Company, &c.; or to particularize any of the buildings put up by private enterprise, which are an ornament to our City; among the most recent of these being the Nordheimer buildings on Toronto Street, near the Post Office, a structure of great elegance, and the Romain buildings on King Street. Public and private enterprise in Toronto have always gone hand in hand, and now the value of the whole property of the City amounts to the good round sum of £8,363,441, or $33,453,766, being made up of real property, $28,831,966, and personal property $4,621,800.

THE RAILROADS.

The Railroads now converging in Toronto, place our City in easy communication with all parts of Canada and the continent, and have all a common terminus at the foot of York Street. The Grand Trunk East has a length of 625 miles from Portland; the distances being—Portland to Montreal, 292 miles; Montreal to Toronto, 333 miles. The Grand Trunk West is completed as far as London, a distance of 125 miles. Including the Quebec and Richmond and St. Thomas branches, there are now completed and in operation 895 miles of the Grand Trunk. At Stratford the Grand Trunk connects with the Buffalo and Lake Huron, making the railroad distance from Toronto to Goderich 133 miles. The Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad has a length of ninety-four miles from Collingwood to Toronto. The Great Western branch to Hamilton is thirty-eight miles in length, making a distance of 224 miles to Detroit, and eighty-one to Niagara Falls, from Toronto, *via* Hamilton and the Great Western.

STEAMBOATS.

As our railroad system has become more perfect and complete, the steamboat interest has for the time at least proportionably suffered, so that our harbour is not now so much frequented as it was two or three years ago. The principal lines of steamers from Toronto are the following:

The American Express line, consisting of the splendid steamers *New York* and *Northerner*, leave Toronto daily for Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg, connecting with lines to Montreal, Quebec, Saratoga, Boston, etc. The *New York*, of 1200 tons, is the largest and most completely equipped steamer on Lake Ontario. Toronto agent, John J. Shaver, Esq., corner of Front and Wellington streets.

The Royal Mail Line, consisting of the first class steamers, *Kingston*, *Banshee*, *Passport*, and *New Era*, leave Toronto daily for Kingston Montreal and intermediate ports. Agent, T. D. Shipman.

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THE PRESS OF TORONTO.

The city of Toronto can boast of possessing the best and most enterprising daily newspapers in Canada.

The *Globe*, commenced as a weekly on the 5th March, 1844, its daily issue dating from October, 1853, has reached a position in respect of circulation and influence which no other journal in Canada has attained. The proprietor is the Hon. Geo. Brown, M.P.P., and it is of course the leading organ of the present Parliamentary Opposition. Editors: Gordon Brown, Esq., and George Sheppard, Esq. Circulation: 22,000, including Weekly, Tri-weekly and Daily.

The *Colonist* was commenced by Mr. Hugh Scobie, in 1839, and since November, 1851, has been published as a daily. From its commencement it has occupied the position of a Conservative organ, but during the last two or three years it has become proverbial for the frequency with which it has changed sides in politics. At present, under the management of Daniel Morrison, Esq., editor and proprietor, it is giving the existing Administration a modified support. Circulation: 6228.

The *Leader*, commenced in 1852, and issued as a daily since 1853, is published by James Beaty, Esq. Editor: Charles Lindsay, Esq. In politics it is Ministerial, having supported every Administration (except the Brown-Dorion) that has held office since it was started. Circulation: 6728.

The *Atlas* was started a few months ago (during a temporary change of the *Colonist* to the Opposition side) as a Conservative organ of the Administration. It is published by Thompson & Co., at one period publishers of the *Colonist*. Editor: Hamilton Hunter, Esq. Circulation: 3648.

The other papers published in Toronto are the *Christian Guardian*, weekly, the organ of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, commenced in 1828; the *Mirror* and the *Freeman*, weekly, Roman Catholic; the *Old Countryman*, published by Mr. Hope, at irregular intervals; the *Message*, published by W. L. Mackenzie, Esq., also, for the present, at irregular intervals; the *Echo*, weekly, in connection with the Church of England. Besides these, there are several monthly publications.

The *Grumbler*, a weekly sheet of wit and humorous comments on passing events, commenced about six months ago, has had great success, and has now become one of the permanent institutions of the city. It is understood to be conducted by a committee of talented young men, who preserve, however, as conductors of the *Grumbler*, a strict *incog.* It is issued at one dollar a year. Letters addressed "The Grumbler Office" will reach the proper hands. Circulation, 3,000. The success of the *Grumbler* has recently called into existence a rival sheet of wit, named the *Poker*, but it has not met with the general favor accorded to the older publication, being devoid of the pith and racy talent which have made the *Grumbler* a universal necessity.

A good family weekly, of a more literary character than the papers which are issued mainly for political purposes, has long been a *desideratum*

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King Street East, nearly opposite the Market.

Toronto, September, 1858.

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in Toronto and in Canada. We understand arrangements are in progress for starting a first-class journal of this description.

HISTORY OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA.

The Agricultural Association of Upper Canada was organized in the year 1846, and the first Provincial Exhibition was held under its auspices at Toronto, in the autumn of that year. Canada being primarily and essentially an agricultural country, a number of District Agricultural Associations had been in existence for many years prior to that period, and the first provincial enactment in aid of such organizations was passed in the year 1830. This Act provided that "when any Agricultural Society for the purpose of importing valuable live stock, grain, grass seeds, useful implements, or whatever else might conduce to the improvement of Agriculture in this Province, shall be established in any district of the said Province," and should have subscribed a sum of not less than £50 for such purposes, it should receive from the Government a sum of £100 annually, so long as it continued to raise by subscription such sum of £50. An Act passed in 1837 reduced the sum necessary to be subscribed by the local society to £25, and authorized the Government to pay to the society double the amount so subscribed, provided that the annual sum to be granted to each district should not exceed £200. Another Act, passed in 1845, gave Government aid to the extent of *treble* the amount of the local subscriptions, provided the amount so granted should not exceed £250, annually, in any one district.

After these Townships and County Agricultural Societies, thus helped on by the fostering hand of the Government, had been for a number of years in successful operation, it was felt that as the Province was becoming more settled and improved, and the means of intercommunication between the different districts better established, a Society, which should embrace the whole Province, and which should bring its leading agriculturists and the finest samples of its products periodically together to one place, ought to be established. In the *Cultivator* for June, 1843, this was strongly urged in a letter from Hon. Adam Fergusson, and the matter continued to be discussed in the pages of that journal and otherwise. On the 6th of November of that year, a public meeting was held in Toronto, at which a number of influential persons were present, and resolutions were passed in favour of the establishment of a Provincial Agricultural Association. This meeting, however, led to no immediate result, but in 1846 the matter was again taken up. On the 13th May of that year, at a meeting of the Home District Society, a resolution in favor of calling a general convention, with a view to establishing a Provincial Society, was brought forward by the President, E. W. Thomson, Esq., and unanimously adopted. This convention of delegates from the various Agricultural Societies of Upper Canada, assembled at Toronto on the 15th, 16th, and 17th July following, and again at Hamilton on the 17th August. At the meeting of the last named date, the following delegates were present:—Messrs. G. Crawford, Sheriff Conger, W. H. Wrighton, E. W. Thomson, W. G. Edmunson, J. Wetenhall, H. Moyle, Col. Burrowes, Col. Dixon, Allan Good, H. Parsons, David Christie, W. Miller, John Harland, James Cowan, Captain Purley, Geo. Brown, and

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John Longworth. A constitution was agreed to, establishing a Provincial Agricultural Association for Canada West, the membership to be composed of persons subscribing annually five shillings and upwards. The Association was to be governed by delegates from the several District Agricultural Societies, and it was resolved that annual Provincial Fairs, or Exhibitions, should be held at such places as might from time to time be fixed upon. E. W. Thomson, Esq., was chosen the first President; John Wetenhall, Esq., and Sheriff Ruttan, Vice-Presidents; and W. G. Edmunson, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer. The meeting also resolved that the first annual show should be held at Toronto on the third Wednesday of October of that same year, 1846. Very little time was left for preparation, and much activity was displayed in advertising the exhibition, getting out handbills, &c. The first prizes were very respectable in amount, being £7 10s. for best aged Bull, £10 for best Stallion, £5 for best aged Ram, &c. For the second prizes, Agricultural Books were offered, and for the third prizes the Association's Diploma. The amount of the money prizes offered was £278, and adding the value of the books, the amount of the Prize List fell little short of £400—a very fair beginning. The Exhibition was held at Toronto, on the 21st and 22nd October, and the result equalled the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the movement. Upwards of 1,100 articles were entered for competition, and the cash premiums awarded amounted to £225; about £50 less than the amount offered (owing to the absence of full competition.) On the evening of the first day of the Exhibition, upwards of 200 gentlemen celebrated the event by a dinner in the old Government House, among those present being the President, E. W. Thomson, Esq., Chief Justice Robinson, Sheriff Ruttan, Justice Hagerman, Mayor Boulton, Hon. Adam Fergusson, Hon. James Crooks, Col. Marks, Sir Charles Chichester, Sheriff Jarvis, Hon. Robert Baldwin, M.P.P., J. H. Price, Esq., M.P.P., &c., &c. The first annual address was delivered on the following day to a large assemblage at the Government House. At the first annual meeting held on the same day, E. W. Thomson, Esq., was re-elected President, and the Hon. Adam Fergusson and Sheriff Ruttan were elected Vice-Presidents, and the next Annual Exhibition was appointed to be held at Hamilton.

The first year's balance sheet of the association was very favorable. Twenty-four life members paid the subscription of £2 10s. each, amounting to £60; 297 annual members paid 5s. each, amounting to £74 5s.; and a few others, sums varying from 10s. to 25s., amounting to £37 15s. The tickets sold at the gates amounted to £69 13s. 1½d. About £200 were received from District Societies, and the Canada Company gave a liberal donation of £50, of which £25 was to be "a prize for the next year for the best 25 bushels of fall wheat, the produce of the next year's crop of Canada West." The donation of £25 as a prize for 25 bushels of wheat has been repeated annually by the company, since the formation of the association. The whole receipts of the society for the year were £482 6s 10½d., and after paying premiums and the necessary expenses, the Treasurer had a balance in hand of £102 1s.

In July, 1847, the association was formally incorporated, by an Act of the Provincial Legislature then sitting at Montreal. The second Annual Exhibition was held at Hamilton on the 6th and 7th October, 1847, the

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ground selected for the Show being the then Race Course, about a mile from the town. The list of prizes was increased in value, of money and books, to about £750. The first day was devoted to the judging of stock, implements, &c., and during that day none but the judges, officers of the association and exhibitors were admitted. On the second day all members of the association and other visitors who paid at the gates were admitted. The influx of visitors into Hamilton was very great, but unfortunately the weather during the whole period of the Fair was most unpropitious, rain falling almost continuously during the whole time. Still, however, the Show was a successful one, and tended to increase the public confidence in the valuable results to be expected from the operations of the association. The number of entries was about 1,700, an increase of about 550 over the previous year. Mr. Clarkson Freeman of Flamboro' West, carried off the Canada Company's prize for wheat. The annual address was delivered by the President, E. W. Thomson, Esq. The Governor General, Lord Elgin, visited the Show, and spoke at the public dinner held on the evening of the second day. At the annual meeting, Hon. Adam Fergusson was appointed President for the ensuing year, Sheriff Ruttan, Senior Vice President, and John Wetenhall, Esq., Junior Vice President.

The Third Annual Exhibition was held at Cobourg on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th days of October, 1848. The amount of prizes offered was £775, the premiums being all payable in money, and the diplomas, when given, being made to accompany the highest prizes, instead of the lowest. The weather at the commencement of the week was unpropitious, but in a pecuniary point of view and otherwise, the Exhibition was a successful one. The number of entries was about 1,500. The number of visitors was computed at 6,000 or 7,000; and the sale of tickets for admission at the gates produced £152 5s. 7½d. The Canada Company's prize for the best 25 bushels of fall wheat was again carried off by Mr. Clarkson Freeman, of Flamboro' West. Sheriff Ruttan was elected President, and George Buckland, Esq., Secretary, in place of Mr. Edmunson, who had removed to the States.

The Fourth Provincial Exhibition was held at Kingston, on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st of September, 1849. The premium list was very considerably extended, the value of the prizes offered amounting to nearly £1,500. The association were enabled to be thus liberal, by having received an annual grant from the Government of £250, and a special grant of £350 to provide for outstanding liabilities. The City of Kingston and the Midland District had also subscribed £600 for the purposes of the Show. The weather was agreeable, and on Wednesday the number of visitors was 5,000 or 6,000, and on Thursday still greater. Professor J. W. Johnston, of Edinburgh, delivered an Address on Thursday evening. The number of entries was 1429, and the amount of prizes awarded, £700, only half the amount offered, a result due to the absence of full competition. John Wetenhall, Esq., M. P. P., was appointed President for the ensuing year, and T. G. Ridout, Esq., Treasurer.

In 1850, the prize list amounted to £1,276 11s. 9d., the Government having made a grant of £600 to the Association. The Exhibition was held at Niagara, on the 18th, 19th and 20th September, on a site between the town and Steamboat Landing. The weather was favorable, with the excep-

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tion of a rainy forenoon on Thursday, the principal day of the Show Number of entries, 1,638. Prizes awarded, £950. Mr. David Christie, of Dumfries, got the Canada Company's prize for wheat, for which there had been twenty-one entries. The annual Address was delivered by J. B. Marks, Esq., that duty devolving upon him as first Vice President, in consequence of the death of the President, Mr. Wetenhall. Mr. Marks was elected President for the ensuing year, and Mr. R. L. Denison, Treasurer.

On the 10th of August, 1850, an Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature "to establish a Board of Agiculture in Upper Canada," for the purpose of collecting and disseminating statistical and other useful information concerning the agricultural interest and resources of the country, one of the duties of the Board being to prepare a plan for establishing an experimental or illustrative farm, in connection with the Chair of Agriculture in the University of Toronto. The members of the Board, seven in number, besides two *ex officio* members, (the Inspector General and the Professor of Agriculture) are elected by the Directors of County Agricultural Societies, two retiring annually. The seven members first elected were Hon. Adam Fergusson, and Messrs. E. W. Thomson, H. Ruttan, R. L. Denison, David Christie, J. B. Marks, and John Harland. The Board met in Toronto, July 4th, 1851, and among other business, resolved to offer four prizes of £20, £15, £10 and £5, for the four best Agricultural County Reports, to be sent in by the 1st April 1852. They also selected a site for an experimental farm on the University grounds.

The Exhibition of 1851 was held at Brockville, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th September. Value of Prizes offered, £1254 9s. 3d; awarded, £805 18s. 9d., number of entries, 1466. T. C. Street, Esq., of Niagara Falls, was elected President for the following year. Only two Reports coming within the conditions of the prizes offered by the Board of Agriculture, were sent in, and these,—written by Mr. John Harland, of Guelph, and Mr. William Hutton, of Belleville, respectively—received the first two prizes.

In January, 1852, the chair of Agriculture in the University of Toronto was filled by the appointment of George Buckland, Esq. The Exhibition of that year was held at Toronto, on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th September, and was greatly more successful than any which had preceded it, the number of entries being 3048, or more than double the number of the preceding year. The number of visitors on the grounds, which were situated to the West of the College Avenue, were estimated to have been 30,000 on Thursday, the principal day of the fair. The premiums offered, amounted to £1479 9s. 9d., those awarded, to £1228 5s. Wm. Matthie, Esq., was elected President for the ensuing year. In the early part of that year, a new department had been added to the Provincial Government, under the name of the "Bureau of Agriculture," Hon. Malcolm Cameron being the first incumbent of the new office.

The Exhibition of 1853 was held at Hamilton, on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th October. Amount of prizes offered, £1602 10s. 9d.; awarded, £1323 6s. 3d.; number of entries, 2820. Sheriff Treadwell, in the absence of Mr. Matthie, from severe indisposition, delivered the annual address, and was himself elected President for the following year.

The ninth Annual Exhibition was held at London, on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th, September 1854. On Thursday, as many as 25,000 persons were

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present, and on that day the Show Ground was visited by the Governor General, Lord Elgin. The number of entries was 2933; amount of premiums offered £1794 0s. 0d., awarded £1356 17s. 6d. David Christie, Esq., M. P. P., was elected President.

The Exhibition of 1855 was held at Cobourg, on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th October. Amount of premiums offered £2304 1s. 6d; awarded £1735 8s. 6d; number of entries, 3077. The Canada Company's Prize of £25 for wheat was awarded to Mr. W. F. Weese, Ameliasburg, Prince Edward County. Baron de Longueuil was elected president. On Friday the Exhibition grounds were visited by the new Governor General, Sir Edmund Head, and in the evening a dinner was given to His Excellency by the Local Committee, at the Globe Hotel.

The Exhibition of 1856 took place at Kingston, on September 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th. Number of entries, 3,791; amount of prizes offered, £2,309 12s. 6d.; Prizes awarded, £1,699 17s. 6d. Winner of Canada Company's prize, Mr. Russell Smith, Burford, Brant. Geo. Alexander, Esq., of Woodstock, was elected President.

The Twelfth Annual Provincial Exhibition was held at Brantford on September 29th and 30th, October 1st and 2nd, 1857. Number of entries, 4,337, or *four* times the number at the first Exhibition in 1846; amount of prizes offered, £2,517 17s. 0d.; awarded, £2,046 10s. 0d., about *eight* times the amount awarded in 1846. The winner of the Canada Company's prize for wheat was Mr. John Brown, Burford, Brant, the same township as grew the prize wheat of the previous year. The cash receipts at this Show were about £2,000. In the year 1857, the amounts subscribed by the County and Township Agricultural Societies, reached the sum of £6,239 6s. 4d., and the amounts granted them by Government, £8,518 17s. 6d.

The thirteenth Annual Provincial Exhibition was appointed to be held at Toronto on September 28, 29, 30 and October 1, 1858, the sum guaranteed by the city and county in aid of the association being £2,000. The Officers of the association for the present year, are, D. B. Stevenson. President; Wm. Fergusson and John Wade, Vice Presidents; R. L. Denison, Treasurer; Professor Buckland, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, and Wm. Edwards, Secretary of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, Secretaries; Hugh C. Thomson, Recording Secretary. The Members of the Board of Agriculture, are, E. W. Thomson, President, H. Ruttan, R. L. Denison, Hon. Adam Fergusson, J. B. Marks, D. Christie, M. P. P., Asa A. Burnham, Geo. Alexander; Hon John Ross, Minister of Agriculture; Professor Buckland, Secretary; D. B. Stevenson, President of the Provincial Agricultural Association; Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education; W. B. Jarvis and Dr. Beatty, President and Vice-President of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. The members of the Toronto local committee are, W. H. Boulton, Mayor; Joseph Hartman, M. P. P., Warden of York and Peel; F. W. Jarvis, Sheriff; J. E. Pell, President of Toronto Mechanics' Institute; Hon. Geo. Brown, M. P. P., and J. B. Robinson, M. P. P., members for the city; W. McDougall, M. P. P.; Aldermen Read, Boomer, Brunel, Ritchey, and Carr; A Shaw, G. T. Denison, J. D. Humphreys, Geo. Leslie, Professor Wilson, Rev. Dr. McCaul, and Samuel Walton.

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2. Cooking Apparatus	9	10. Musical Instruments	4
3. Chemical and Medicinal preparation	16	11. Miscellaneous	44
4. Construction of Buildings and other structures, and materials used	20	12. Pumps and Fire Engines	6
5. Domestic Utensils	23	13. Railway and Locomotive Improvements	30
6. Dairy Utensils	19	14. Sleigh, Carriages and Carriage Gear	16
7. Hydraulics	15	15. Steam Engines and Machinery for Manufacturing purposes	78
8. Heating and ventilating apparatus	8		

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Bingham's Plough. (2.)
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Cudney's Vegetable Cutter.
Clarke's Pulverizer.
Caut's Root Cutting Machine.
Canadian Combination Plough.
Dawitt's Furrow Wheels.
Fell's Seed Machine.
French's Straw Cutter.
Gould's Turnip Digger.
Gould's Horse Rake.
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Going's Speed Wheel.
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Parson's Sheep Shearing Machine.
Pettet's Corn Sheller.
Palmer's Reaper.
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Cole's do. do.
Davis' centre discharge Water Wheel.
De Bergue's apparatus for acting on Water and other Liquids.
Forand's Water Wheel.
Gatiss' discharge Water Wheel.
Hugill's diagonal do.
Lacroix's Mill Wheel.
Lyles' Water Wheel.
Millichamp's Improved Tap for Water.
Mitchell & Cockburn's safety-valve for Hydrants.
Ogden's Water Wheel.
Spencer's do.
Thompson's do.
Two Filter's—G. W. R. R. Co.

8. *Heating and Ventilating Apparatus.*

Bale's Hot Air Furnace.
Chartres' Hot Air Furnace.
Chesley's improved Fire Place.
Deane's Machine for using Waste Heat.
Flannigan's Ventilator.
Morris' Improved Room and House Heater.
Tiffany's Air Warmer and House Heater.
Wyner's Pyro-Pneumatic Fire Grate.

9. *Marine Models.*

Clarke's Paddles for Vessels.
Chatterton's Gag Way Boat Lauch.
Eaton's Propelling and Steering Boxed Wheel.
Hill's Paddle Wheel.
Oates' Instantaneous Reefer.
O'Hara's Oscillating Paddle.
Thomas' Paddle Box Tubular Raft.
Thomas' Improved Propellers for Steam Ships.

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MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF,

GUNS, PISTOLS, REVOLVERS,

TARGET & HUNTING RIFLES,

AMMUNITION, &c., &c.,

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N. B.—Repairing in all Branches done at the shortest notice, and Warranted equal to any.

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Young, Brown and Davis' Mode of propelling Boats by Wind.

10. *Musical Instruments.*

Clarke's Section of Glass Organ.
Craig's Piano Hooks.
Craig's Cast Iron Frames for Pianos.
Hood's Improvement in Pianos.

11. *Miscellaneous.*

Archer & Beasby's Non-congealing Oil.
Bennett's Improved Bee-Hive.
Balcom's Porpoise Fishery—Fixing Nets.
Bell's Earthenware Pipes.
Barton's Life Preserver.
Bottomley's Medicating Air and Lung Apparatus.
Bennett's Bee House.
Bryson's Toe Guard for Boots.
Carleton's Sound Telegraph Machine.
Carpenter's Safe for Ashes.
Choate's Lamp.
Carpenter's Hand Lamp.
Cant's Scaffold.
Crawford's improved Soap.
Doyle's Sewer Gate or Stench Trap.
Everitt's Improved Ladder.
Eaton's Improved Lamp.
Fuller's School Desk and Chair.
Gaige's Leather tanned in 15 days.
Hector's Lamp Shade.
Howard's improved Horse Shoe.
Hoyt's Obstetrical Supporter.
Hungerford's Bedstead Fastener.
Hick's Gas Burner.
Helm & Wade's Post Hole Borer.
Jacques' Post Auger.
Kelly & Williams' Scrutoir.
Keith's Valve.
Lyman's Shoe Pack.
McVenn's Carpet Fasteners.
McLean's Horse Shoe.
Metallic Burial Case.
McKinstry's Straw Plait.
Patent Calculating Machine.
Spofford's Specimens of Leather.
Smith's (C. W.) Heel Protector.
Smyth's (W.) Nonpareil Boots and Shoes.
Spencer's Mailing and Paging Press.
Tate's Resin Oil Lamp.
Taylor's Salamander Safe.
Toulmin's Self-Generating Gas Burner.
Tate's Improved Creepers.
Webster's Bee House.
Wood & Beemer's Photographs in Oil.

12. *Pumps and Fire Engines.*

Barnes' Pump.
Dennis' Lifting Pump.
Monger & Harris' Improved Pump.
Ross' Pump and Fire Engine.
Vaudley's Centre Force and Suction Pump.
Whitney's Rotary Fire Engine.

13. *Railway and Locomotive Improvements.*

Braid's Spark Arrester.
Bowman's Car Wheel.
Crawford's Machine for arresting Railway Trains.
Egan's Car Journal Oiler.
Forbes' Railway Switch.
Fitzgibbon's Rail.
Fox's Apparatus for Railroad Switching.
Fox's Switches.
Hickok's Car Coupler.
Huckett's Improved Light for R. R. Switches.
Hudsan's Fastener for Car Seats.
McDonald's Improved Axle Box.
Marks' Spark Arrester.
McNab's Horizontal Car Coupler.
Messor's Self-acting Car Coupler.
Matthews' Improved Locomotive Engine.
Miller's Railway Brake.
McDougall's Oil Box for Cars.
Ord's Rail Road Car Brake.
Osgood's Safety Car Seat.

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MORETON LODGE FARM,

NEAR GUELPH, C. W.

Mr. STONE has arranged for his

ANNUAL AUCTION SALE

TO BE HELD ON

Wednesday, the 13th Oct., 1858,

When will be offered about TWENTY Imported and pure bred

COTSWOLD RAMS,

FLOCK OF IMPORTED AND PURE BRED

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,

Consisting of:—

NINE RAMS, TWENTY-ONE EWES, & TWENTY-ONE LAMBS.

The aged Ram was awarded First Prize at the Provincial Exhibition, Brantford, in 1857, of $48, being imported since previous Show.

BY PERMISSION,

Two Leicester and Three Cross Breed SHEARLING RAMS,

Upwards of Fifty imported and pure bred Berkshire and small white breed of PIGS, of different ages.

Sale to commence at ONE o'clock to the minute.

TERMS:—Under $20, Cash; $20 to $50, three months; over $50, six months credit on approved Notes with Interest, or a discount of 10 per cent. per annum for Cash.

Guelph is on the Grand Trunk, and the Guelph and Galt Railway connects with the Great Western, affording easy way of conveyance.

W. S. G. KNOWLES, *Auctioneer.*

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Porter's Self-acting Rail Road Gate.
Strickland's Car Coupler.
Trudeau's Improved Railway Carriage.
Tate's Safety Car Link.
Taylor's Car Coupler.
Thomas' Snow Exterminator.
Webster's Improved Car Link and Draw Car.
Yates' Fire Box for Locomotives.
Yates' Railway Crossings.
Yates' Fire Grate, &c., for Locomotive and Steam Engines.

14. *Sleighs, Carriages, and Carriage Gear.*

Chesley's Improved Carriage Construction.
Delany's Buggy—Spring and Gear.
Dorion's Race Cutter.
Higley's Improved Carriage Spring.
Hayden's Improved Fastening for Wheels.
Hayden's Improved Hub.
Huckok's Improved Hub.
Moore's Self-acting Cart.
Murdock's Single Tree.
Murdock's Axle and Springs.
Murgatroyd's Improved Carriage.
Murdock's Compound Carriage.
Murdock's Running Gear for Vehicles.
Rice's Carriage Spring.
Thomas' Self-Oiling Box for Hubs.
Wilkinson's Buggy with Elongated Springs.

15. *Steam Engines and Machinery for Manufacturing Purposes.*

Adams' Semi-Revolving Engine.
Aubins' Retort for making Gas.
Bruce's Apparatus for making Animal Manure.
Bauman's Cider Mill and Press.
Bowan's Reaction Feed Works.
Beach's Horsepower for Boring Wells.
Beverly's Shingle Cutting Machine.
Curtis' Machine for Clamping Doors.
Campbell's Portable Forge.
Cummings' Slide Valve for Steam Engines.
Craig's Spinner and Double Twister.
Cole's Plumb and Level.
Dick's (Rev. R.) Paging Machine.
Emerson's Eccentric Press.
Emery's Eave Trough Press.
Fuller's (T. J.) Knitting Machine.
Fitzpatrick's Feeder for Nail Machine.
Gilbert's Steam Sawyer.
Gill's Steam Engine
Gill's Cut Off and Expansion Gear.
Gould's Planing Machine.
Gettet's Shingle Machine.
Hysert's and Tanner's Saw Mill.
Harkins' Self-Acting Lathe.
Huff's Dovetailing Machine.
Hunt's Uiversal Joint.
Jewell's Oakum Picker.
Kellum's Plough Castings Grinder.
Kelly's Stave Dressing Machine.
Kendall's Shingle Machine.
Lettoré's Sewing Machine.
Lees' Knitting Machine.
Lees' Double Knitting Loom.
Lemine's Buffs for Polishing Daguereotype Plates.
Miller's Safety Steam Alarm.
Machine for accelerating the Tanning of Hides.
Marsh's Gas Renevator.
Manning's Machine for Cutting out Heads of Barrels.
McFaddin's Boot Cramping Machine.
McLelland's Rail Making Machine.
Mallard's Improvement in Boiler Feeder and Steam Alarm.
Might's Portable Saw Mill.
Murchall's Machine for Working Irregular Surfaces.
McCuag's Bonnet Pressing Machine.
Merritt's Improved Gig and Carriage for Saw Mills.
Noble's Revolving Roller Box.
Ord's Machine for Screwing Bolts.
Overholt's Sawing Machine.
Phillips' Machine for Stuffing Sausages.

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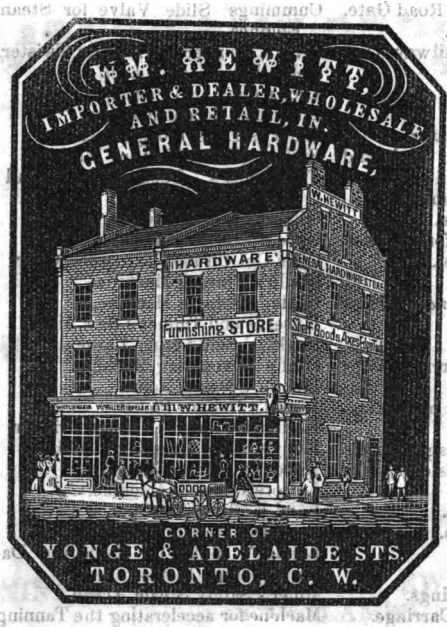

Wallace's Planes.

SPEAR, AND JACKSON'S AND SORBY'S

EDGE TOOLS.

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SAWS.

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WARRANTED

Chopping Axes.

SCALES, PLATFORM AND COUNTER.

Jeffery's Ball Valve PUMPS.

Locks, Hinges and Screws.

Nails, Glass, Putty, and White Lead.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons'

CUTLERY.

Electro-Plate & Britannia METAL WARE.

Block Tin and Enamelled HOLLOW WARE.

Books and Stationery for Real Estate.

A Person retiring from business is desirous to dispose of a valuable Stock of Books and Stationery, in one Lot, for good Real Estate, at a fair valuation. Any party wishing to make such an exchange may address, post paid, with name and description of property, to Box No. 57, Toronto Post Office.

P.S.—A set of Bookbinders' Tools—estimated value about $400—for sale on the same conditions.

Drugs, Medicines, Glassware, &c., &c.

TO be Sold, at a bargain for Cash, good Negotiable Notes, or acceptable Real Property, the balance of a Drug Establishment recently closed.

Parties desiring to purchase or exchange may address, post paid, to Box No. 1180, Toronto Post Office.

Toronto, 18th Sept., 1858.

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Parson's Brick Machine.
Parson's Beer Machine.
Richard's Sawing Machine
Rodier's Wood Sawing Machine.
Rodier's Saw Mill.
Rolland's Paste Kneading Machine, by Chs. Lindsay.
Sidey's Wind Power.
Smith's Improved Carriage for Saw Mills.
Stephen's Marine Governor.
Stone's Steam Engine.
Steer's Machine for Manufacturing Leather Bark Extract, &c.
Sargeant's Victoria Loom.
Scovell's Cider Press and Mill.
Tanner's Steam Engine Boiler.
Tupper's Shingle Machine.
Towers' Windlass and Fall Box.
Tarbell's Horizontal Wind Mill.
Tomkins' Mill Stones.
Thompson's Method of Hanging Mply Saw.
Thirkall's Sawing Machine.
Tuttle's Augur Handle.
Wallbridge's New Method of Bending Timber.
Waterous' Improved Circular Saw Mill.
Willard's Iron and Stone Polishing Machine.
Williston's Machine for Bending Rails.
Wait's Barrel Machine.
Wilder's Planing Machine.
Waterous' Machine for making Nuts and Washers.

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Iron, Brass,
Lead, and Zinc
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COPPERWORK,

Metal Roofing, Cornice, Guttering, and Conductor Pipes, put up in the most approved manner.

The largest and best assortment of Planished, Japanned, Stamped, and Common

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Specimens may be seen in the Exhibition.

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HOTELS.

THE ROSSIN HOUSE.

The Rossin House, opened last year, from its capacity, and the completeness of its arrangements for accommodating travellers and permanent boarders in the most perfect style of modern hotel-keeping, has superseded and shut up nearly the whole of the other first-class hotels of the City. It is situated at the corner of King and York streets, and is among the chief architectural ornaments of the City. It was built for the Messrs. Rossin at a cost, including land, of £55,000. The building is five stories in height faced with white pressed brick, with substantial dressings of Ohio freestone, handsome iron pillars, cornices, and balconies—the frontage on King street being 202 feet 5 inches, and on York street 151 feet 10 inches. The ground floor comprises a number of handsome shops, varying from 14 to 23 feet in width, and 50 to 60 feet in depth, each elegantly furnished with large plate glass windows, and having a cellar attached. The offices of the hotel are also on the ground floor. The main entrance, 20 feet wide, is on York street. The whole number of rooms for the reception of boarders, exclusive of reading-rooms and the principal parlors, is about 220, and during the exhibition the proprietors will be able to accommodate as many as 500 guests. Fare $2.50 per day.

AMERICAN HOUSE.

Among the many deserving hotels of this City, none possesses more intrensic merit than this home. It was opened some five years since by Mr. A. F. Pearson, who conducted it to the satisfaction of his patrons until last spring, when it passed into the hands of Messrs. Walker & Paterson, who have refitted and refurnished it, in all those details which add so much to the comfort and pleasure to its inmates. It contains about 90 rooms, many of which are spacious. The dining-room is 60 feet long and 30 broad, capable of seating quite 200 persons. Centrally situated, fronting on both Yonge and Front Streets, in the vicinity of the docks, and in the immediate neighborhood of Railroads, Steamboats, &c., &c., the American Hotel, under the management of Messrs. W. & P., is one of the most comfortable and "home like" establishments in Western Canada. Board per day, $2. Can accommodate 150 guests.

THE WELLINGTON HOTEL.

Situated on Wellington Street, is a comfortable, quiet house, where the charges are moderate and the accommodations good. Mr. Inglis is the proprietor.

THE ROBINSON HOUSE.

This is a private hotel on Bay Street, near King, at which the guest may be assured of every comfort. It is a favorite boarding house, and for those who have to stay any length of time in town, and who do not wish to encounter the formality and bustle of the regular hotel, we can cheerfully recommend this house. It is conveniently situated, large and commodious, containing some forty-eight bed rooms, and is in every way a comfortable home, Presided over by Mr. John Montgomery, whose experience and well known urbanity are a sufficient guarantee for the comfort of his guests.

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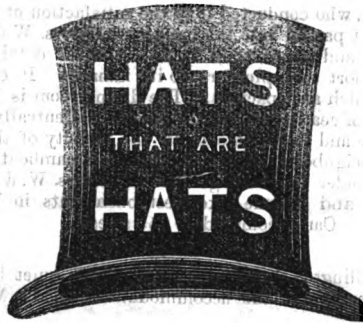
Country Booksellers supplied on favorable terms.

Toronto, September, 1858.

S. P. COLEMAN,



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King street West,

OPPOSITE THE GLOBE OFFICE.

☞ **Cash paid for Raw Furs.**

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There are many other very comfortable hotels which our limited space prevents us from detailing. We believe there is no city on the continent of its size which is pestered with so many saloons and taverns, and if the morals and habits of our people were to be judged by this criterion, the stranger would form a very unfavorable and unjust opinion.

Among these saloons, however, there are some worthy of particular mention, and none more so than the

TERRAPIN, LATE ST. NICHOLAS.

King Street, between Church and Toronto Streets. It is a large and superbly furnished establishment with all the appliances for comfort and luxury. The choicest viands are here prepared, and the most tempting liquids distilled. No attention is wanting on the part of the proprietors, Messrs. CARLISLE & MCCONKEY, to make the place a popular resort, and we are glad to know that they are succeeding so well. In connection with the saloon there is an excellent Cigar and Tobacco establishment, under the proprietorship of Mr. SPOONER, where may be had all grades and descriptions of the "soothing herb," and where you will be met with the greatest courtesy and attention.

Another establishment in the city, deservedly popular, known as the

APOLLO SALOON AND CONCERT ROOM,

on King Street, deserves mention. The saloon is comfortably fitted up, and provided with private rooms, &c. In connection with the saloon is an excellent CONCERT ROOM, which is open every night for the performance of NEGRO MINSTRELSY, comic and sentimental singing, &c. The performances are on the whole excellent, Mr. Burgess and Mr. Den Thompson—the one as a negro preformer, and the other as a "broth of a boy," from the Emerald Isle,—are inimitable in their way. The price of admission is 12½ cents, which entitles the visitor to a refreshment ticket which procures him a smoke or a drink. The place is well worthy of a visit.

This brings us to mention among the few permanent amusements of our city, that most important resort, viz:

THE ROYAL LYCEUM.

This Theatre, although small, and since the hard times commenced, has not met with the encouragement its management merited, is an exceedingly pleasant resort. Mr. NICKINSON, the Lessee and Managor, is a first rate actor, and among the stock there are some equally good in their line, Mr. Petrie especially is popular, Mr. Marlowe, Mr. Lee, Mrs. Marlowe, and Miss Frost are all excellent. These with a regular succession of stars in the theatrical firmament, make up a good company sufficient for the representation of the general run of pieces. The performances are always charactarized by morality and good breeding, and we can safely recommand the Theatre to the kind patronage of our readers.

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THE NEW PATENT

COTTAGE PIANO FORTE,

WILLIAM MATTHEWS,

INVENTOR AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,

58, Elm Street, Toronto, C. W., (from London, England,)

And for many years in business, both in Hamilton and Toronto, wherein his time and attention are devoted to the improvement and manufacture of Cottage Piano Fortes to suit the extremes of this climate—has much satisfaction in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has at length succeeded in making several most important improvements, which he is confident will insure to this most useful and elegant of all musical Instruments a strength and durability heretofore unattainable, while for sweetness and brilliancy of tone and elasticity of touch, W. M. will **challenge its being equalled by any Cottage Piano Forte of either foreign or home manufacture.**

The Patent Cottage Piano Forte possesses the following advantages, (thereby rendering it superior to the Square) viz: its elegance of form and variety of design, compactness of size combined with greater power and purity of tone. W. M. while giving his unceasing attention to the materials and mechanism of Instruments of this description, and in order to meet the exigencies of a large class of musicians in the present times, has paid a due regard to the resources and convenience of all classes, and is happy to state that he is enabled to supply the above Instruments at prices such as to defy competition, which the following list will show, viz:

The Patent Cottage Piano Forte, in solid Walnut front; compass, 6½ octaves, with the Patent Metallic equal tension and string plates and iron bracing, price			£45
Do.	with cylinder fall fret work, octagon legs; 6¾ octaves		£55
Do.	in Rosewood; compass, 6¾ octaves		£65
Do.	in	do elegant feet, with octagon legs; 6⅞ octaves	£70
Do.	in	do carved trusses, elegant fret work, &c; 6⅞ oct.	£80
Do.	in	do compass, 7 octaves	£75
Do.	in	do carved trusses &c.; compass, 7 octaves	£85

The above Piano Forte may be seen at the Exhibition in Toronto.

N.B.—The above Patent can be applied to all Cottage Piano Fortes at a reasonable charge.

Tuning and Repairing personally attended to.

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A WORD TO
VISITORS TO TORONTO.

It would seem useless to say one word respecting the

PANTECHNETHECA,

It having already obtained for itself a merited celebrity for selling the CHEAPEST GOODS ever sold in Canada; but as there will be many strangers in Toronto from a distance who have not experienced the benefits of the Cash system ('tis the ready money does it) as carried out here, it may not be out of place to call their attention to it.

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Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Every Style in Dress Goods,
Silks in Plain, Checked, Shot, Brocade, and Flounced,
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